FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XLIII.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, JULY 8, 1861. [NO. 2301.]

PRINTED EVERY MONDAY,

EDWARD J. HALE & SONS,

EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

Price for the Semi-Weekly OBSERVER, $3 00 if paid in advance; $3 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $4 00 after the year has expired.

Advertisements inserted for 60 cents per square of 16 lines for the first, and 30 cents for each succeeding publication.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

From and after this date, no name of a new subscriber will be entered without payment in advance, nor will the paper be sent to such subscribers for a longer time than is paid for.

Such of our old subscribers as desire to take the paper on this system will please notify us when making remittances.

Jan'y 1, 1858.

Yankee Ward.—The defenders of Mathias' point did rid the world of a very great scamp when they put an end to the life of Capt. Ward—commonly styled Yankee Ward—commander of the Freeborn. He was a man in very bad odor in the Navy—a very scurvy and detestable scamp. He had given us a foretaste of his brutality, and would have rioted in his war upon private property and defenceless people whenever he could have gotten the opportunity. The curtailment of his life winds up his infamous deeds. There are more like him who deserve to follow after. He belonged more especially to the chicken-stealing department, for which he was in every way competent.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

"War to the Knife."—Many of the letter envelopes manufactured in the North exhibit a ferocious spirit, which we are happy to see finds no imitators in the South. One of the most popular envelope mottoes is "War to the knife and the knife to the hilt." What a ferocious, savage, implacable spirit! Why wouldn't "war to the knife" answer, without adding that superfluous piece of bombast, "and the knife to the hilt?" Oh, most truculent and bloody-minded belligerents, compared with whom the warriors of Shanghai are modest and unassuming. "War to the knife and the knife to the hilt," when, as Bethel proved, the mere exhibition of a North Carolina knife at the end of a gun made the "knife and hilt" gentry take to their heels at a speed which beat the best time of Planet.

Richmond Dispatch.

The Great Bethel Affair.—A correspondent of the Philadelphia papers writes as follows from Washington:

The Great Bethel affair has been kept very quiet. The official statements of all the officers have not been published. An officer who was engaged in the affair remarked at Willard's last evening, that the federal forces lost between five and six hundred in killed and wounded. Whether he was in earnest or not I do not know, but it is time an official account of the killled was published.

A Deserter.—The North Carolina Fifth Regiment, which arrived here yesterday, had in charge a deserter, named Reich, belonging to the Chatham Rifles, a company of the regiment. This man deserted last Friday week, and escaped to Yorktown, near which place he was captured last week, it is said, with a well executed plan of the works at Yorktown and other places on the Peninsula, and data of other valuable information on his person. When taken he was endeavoring to make his way to Old Point. He was immediately sent back to his company at Garysburg, and is now being conveyed to Yorktown to stand his trial before a court-martial, consisting of the captains of his regiment. He will most probably suffer death. He is an intelligent, pleasant looking man, of Northern birth or parentage, and seems to take matters very easily.—*Pet. Express.*

WILLIAMSBURG, June 29th, 1861.

To the Editor of the Richmond Whig:—Dear Sir: A circumstance occurred the other day, in our military operations in this region, which, I think, is too good to be lost. A member of one of our cavalry companies, stationed at Yorktown, had, whilst doing duty as a scout, been surprised and taken a prisoner by the enemy, between Bethel and Hampton. Some days afterwards an exchange was effected of one of the Yankee prisoners at Yorktown for our trooper, who of course returned to his camp rejoicing.

In less than three hours afterwards the Yankee who had been delivered to the enemy in exchange re-appeared at the lines at Yorktown and gave himself up as a deserter.

"Our Heavenly Father has most wonderfully interposed to shield our heads in the day of battle. Unto His great name be all the praise for our success."

These words close the first official report of Col. Dan'l H. Hill, of the battle of Bethel Church. It is a most appropriate conclusion for every such report, and we hope the words will be adopted by every one making a similar report—a report of success to our armies—henceforth, as long as the war lasts.—*Winnsboro' Register.*

TOTAL RECEIPTS OF COTTON.—3,487,076 bales, against 4,424,301 last year. Decrease 937,225 bales.

MARRIED,

At Locust Grove, Harnett county, the residence of the bride's father, on the 20th ult., by the Rev. D. D. McBryde, Mr S. H. CANADAY, of Granville county, to Miss MARTHA K., daughter of Jno. C. Williams, Esq

In Asheboro', on 22d May last, by Rev. Dr. Colton, Mr. A. C. McALISTER of Bladen Co., to Miss ADDIE C. WORTH, daughter of Dr. J. M. Worth, of Asheboro'.

On the 29th ult., at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Dr. Smedes, HENRY W. MILLER, Jr., of Raleigh, to Miss LIZZIE D., daughter of Maj. Wm. F. Collins, of Granville county.

DIED,

In this town, on Monday evening last, at a very advanced age, Mrs. BETSEY ALLEN.

A woman of rare worth, gifted with exceeding kindness of heart, mingling unaffected meekness with expansive benevolence, and withal exhibiting an utter abnegation of self in her relations with the world, she has illustrated a life of active usefulness in our midst, and at a ripe old age passed away in the full faith of a better, brighter and happier existence. R.

In Wilmington, on the 1st inst., PAUL CAMERON, infant son of Joshua G. and Mary A. Wright, aged 18 months.

In Statesville, on June 24th, WILLIE LAWRENS, infant child of Rev. Willis L. and Mary A. Miller.

In Salisbury, on the 27th June, in the 5th year of her age, ANN FERRAND, youngest child of the late Rev. John Haywood Parker.

In Sampson county, on the 26th May, 1861, after a protracted illness, Mrs. DICY HERRING, aged 82 years and 2 months.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, JULY 4, 1861.

DEEP RIVER AGAIN.—We have been informed by a friend who has just returned from the Coalfields on Deep River, that his expectations were more than realized. He was accompanied by Mr. Peter Jones, late of Harper's Ferry, but now connected with the Arsenal here. Mr. Jones, our informant says, is a first class mechanic, very intelligent, and carried into the investigation the practical knowledge and experience of years in the iron business. He thinks the coal equal to the best quality of Cumberland coal, that it is easily mined, and must be a source of immense revenue to the State, and *reward* to those who energetically and systematically set to work in its development.

Mr. Jones thinks the iron ore (with the aid of a Refinery, costing not more than $100) can be made to equal the Marshal Iron of England and the Norway importation, heretofore used at Harper's Ferry.

He expressed no opinion as to the *Black Band* ore, because that is so uncommon as to be little known in this country to practical workmen; but he was confident, that for all purposes for gun and cannon manufacture, whatever quality might be wanting in one variety could be readily supplied from the ore beds of another, in localities of convenient access, if not of immediate juxta-position, and all within the bounds of the Deep River Valley. There is a remarkable concurrence throughout with the views of Maj. Laidley, formerly of the Arsenal here, whose familiarity with the mixture of ores necessary to make cannon qualified him to judge. He found a variety of the best ores for that purpose in the Deep River Valley.

In view of all this, in the face of a blockade which shuts up the doors of Northern commerce to open wide our own, we ask why is the appropriation of the last Legislature for the extension of the railroad into the heart of this rich region withheld? Why does North Carolina sit idly by, when "this rich reprisal is so near and yet not ours"?

We pause for a reply.

P. S. We learn that an application has been made from Norfolk, Va., to know on what terms 20,000 tons of Deep River Coal can be had. If the transportation can only be obtained at reasonable rates, Deep River Coal will soon be in extensive use.

Henry E. Colton, Esq. has favored us with a heavy lump of pig iron which he broke from a bar several feet long made on Deep River during the Revolutionary War.

MILITARY.—Capt. Robert Ransom, late of the U. S. Army, has been appointed a Colonel of the State Cavalry. He is said to have been the best horseman in the United States service.

5TH REGIMENT OF VOLUNTEERS.—Instead of Col. W. E. Cannaday being elected Colonel, we understand that Capt. R. M. McKinney, late of the N. C. Military Institute, was elected Col., Capt. Ihrie, Lt. Col., and Capt. W. F. Green, of Franklin, Major. This regiment has gone to Virginia and it is understood that they will join Gen. Hill's command.

Col. S. B. Spruill, of Bertie, has also been appointed a Colonel of Calvary. Mr. L. E. Satterthwaite, son of F. B. Satterthwaite, Esq., of Pitt, has received a Captain's commission to raise a company for Col. Spruill's regiment.

Rev. Junius P. Moore has been appointed chaplain of the eleventh regiment of Volunteers.

Col. Kirkland, commanding at the Camp of Instruction at Raleigh, seized and emptied ten barrels of bad whiskey such as a retailer was in the habit of selling to the troops there, contrary to orders.

A Court Martial was held at Garysburg, on the 26th and 27th ult., for the trial of Privates Charles Penn and John W. Stokes, of Company D. 3rd Regiment State Troops, charged with desertion. Of course the findings and sentences of the Court will not be known until reviewed by Gen. Gatlin.

A BRILLIANT ACHIEVEMENT.—Read the account of the capture of the Philadelphia steamer, by a parcel of petticoats. Who will say that there is not patriotism in petticoats and hoop-skirts? As a friend at our elbow said yesterday on reading the account, he did not care for anything more—this was "glory enough for one day."

The coffee captured belongs in Baltimore, and we suppose will not therefore be lawful prize. But if it has to be paid for, it is still a great convenience to be able to get it at all.

The ice will bring a good price in Richmond, where it is so scarce that it is said to be retailed at 10 cents a pound.

ORDERS.—Assistant Surgeon John W. Sandford of this town received orders this morning to report himself to Flag officer Tatnal, at Savannah, Georgia, where the Confederate government has two vessels, one of them, we believe, commanded by Capt. Maffitt. Dr. Sandford had applied, in case his professional services were not needed immediately, for leave to join Co. H. at Yorktown.

FROM YORKTOWN.—A letter of 27th June to the Charlotte Whig, says,—

"The health of the Regiment since I wrote to you last, has not been so good. The measles have broken out in camp and quite a large number of the soldiers have been taken down with them; there are also a few cases of the mumps, otherwise the health of the soldiers generally is good.

The wounded men who were taken prisoners by our troops at Bethel have all died. One who had his leg shot off died near Bethel, and one who was injured in the back by a shell died at this place a day or two ago. He expressed his thanks to the physicians and others for the kind treatment he received, and said that he had fallen into good hands."

SUFFOLK, VA., July 2, 1861.

Dear Express: I learn that measles are rapidly spreading in the 3rd and 4th Regiments of N. C. Volunteers. A number of new cases are reported, and two other houses are to be arranged for hospitals. It is, however, of a mild type, and, with good nursing, it will not prove dangerous. The ladies of the town have associated themselves together, and will visit the hospitals twice each day and minister to the wants of the sick.

Correspondent Petersburg Express.

CAUSTIC.—See the letter of Marcus Erwin, Esq. of Buncombe, for a rich account of his old party cronies about Raleigh.

THE COMET.—The celestial visitant seen here for the first time on Tuesday evening, we believe, has burst upon the astonished world almost unannounced. The only notice we have seen of it is the following:

The Approaching Comet.—A communication from Harvard Observatory announces that the comet is growing brighter, and is already visible to the naked eye, near the tail of Draco. It will pass across the Great Bear, and will be near the Bowl of the Dipper in eight or nine days. But the most remarkable fact about the comet is, that it will on the 11th of May be almost exactly where the earth was on April 19th; so that if this perihelion passage were twenty-three days earlier, the earth would pass through the body of the comet.

Banner of the Cross.

The nucleus was large and the tail exceedingly long and brilliant on Tuesday evening, but the length visible last evening was much less.

THE STATE CONVENTION.—The Standard furnishes the closing proceedings of this body.

Judge Howard's resolution requesting the Speaker of the Senate, Mr. Clark, to repair to Raleigh and assume the duties of the Executive Chair during the absence of Gov. Ellis, was not reached in the order of business; but the Standard supposes that the Speaker will perform that duty, since the state of public affairs requires it. It is said, however, that Gov. Ellis will return to Raleigh this week. The provision of the Constitution applicable to the case is as follows:

"And on his [the Governor's] death, inability or absence from the State, the Speaker of the Senate for the time being, and in case of his death, inability, or absence from the State, the Speaker of the House of Commons, shall exercise the powers of the Governor, after such death, or during such absence or inability of the Governor, or Speaker of the Senate."

It is not at all probable that Gov. Ellis will confess to an inability to discharge the duties of the office; and even if he should, the general impression seems to be, that the officer who would succeed him, though admitted to be an amiable and worthy gentleman, has not the experience or capacity suited to the place and the time. So the State will have to flounder on as best it may.

We infer from a remark of Judge Howard, in a brief report of the discussion, that Gov. Ellis has "appointed a deputy not known to the Constitution, to exercise his functions while absent from the State." Who is this deputy? The resolution to notify the Speaker was advocated by Judge Howard, Hon. Bedford Brown, Mr. Leak of R., and others; and opposed by Messrs. Jones of Rowan, Lander, Osborne and Woodfin. The discussion was a warm one. Finally, Mr. Ruffin thought that a matter of such delicate and important character should not be passed but upon mature deliberation, and upon a statement of the reasons for the action—he therefore moved to refer the subject to a special committee of three, and the motion prevailed. The Chair appointed Messrs. Howard, Lander and Satterthwaite.

This was on Thursday. We do not see that the committee made any report.

In our last we copied the Ordinance transferring the State troops and six regiments of volunteers to the Confederate government. The Standard says that there was omitted from that Ordinance an important amendment by Mr. Biggs, which places all volunteers now raised, which are not accepted by President Davis, at the disposal of the Legislature, which meets on the 15th of August. "If events at that time seem to require their continuance in the service, that body can make the necessary disposition of them. If however their services are not needed, they will be disbanded on the 20th of August, receiving full pay for their time of service and their expenses home."

A proposition to forbid the payment of interest on State bonds held at the North was, we regret to say, left without final action. If the State Treasurer has any discretion in the matter he should exercise it by refusing to pay interest in any such case.

We copy the Ordinance establishing a Board of Claims, with a Supplement. The Board is composed of legal gentlemen of distinguished ability and personal integrity, who will deal justly between the State and the claimants. They have appointed Bartholomew Fuller, Esq. of this place, Clerk, and given notice of daily meetings in the Capitol at Raleigh. As their Rules will be important to many of our readers, we copy them *pro bono publico.*

The Ordinance to secure the right of soldiers to vote at their camps was passed. It fixes the election on the Thursday preceding the day of general election in the State.

The last subject considered by the Convention before its adjournment was, the Ordinance in relation to property owned by Northern refugees. On motion of Judge Ruffin it was postponed till the 3d Monday in November.

500 copies of the Ordinances and important Resolutions were ordered to be printed in pamphlet form.

The Convention has adopted several very important and indispensable measures; and instead of joining in the clamor raised by a few papers and persons, some contending that it did too much and some that it did too little, we think it is entitled to thanks for what it has done at least. A correspondent recently argued that the Convention was called for certain purposes and no other, and urged us to rebuke it for taking up any thing else. We do not admit the correctness of this view. The Convention was undoubtedly entrusted in the first place with the duty of dissolving the connection between the State and the United States. But if it had performed this duty and adjourned, leaving the State in a condition little short of chaos, it would have deserved the execration of every patriot. There were other and indispensable duties to be performed, and some of the most important of them could not be perfected till the very closing hours of the session. We refer particularly to the transfer of the troops, forts, arsenal, &c. &c. to the Confederate government, which was necessarily a matter of negotiation with that government, and to the providing of funds. If the Convention had adjourned without completing this negotiation and transfer, the State would have been liable for the millions of dollars which our army would have cost, the Arsenal here would have remained idle, and other evils would have resulted. But our correspondent, overlooking all these, thinks that the Convention should have adjourned long ago, to save the State the expense of the *per diem* of its members. That is, to save $360 a day, (about $15,600 for the whole session,) the State should have remained bound for millions. Again, one of the last things the Convention did, (and which if it had adjourned a month ago, might not have been supposed necessary to be done,) was to provide funds to enable the Treasurer to preserve the honor of the State.

"The Convention was called for certain purposes and no other," it is said. Well, what were those purposes? In one quarter it is contended that *some sort* of a stay law ought to have been passed in place of the present defective one; that alien enemies' property in the State ought to have been disposed of; that the coast defences ought to have been better provided for: in another, that a Lieut. Governor ought to have been created, &c.

For ourselves, we would have been glad to see some other things done besides those which were accomplished; and we therefore regret that the Convention adjourned so soon. It is a smaller body than the Legislature, composed of more venerable and talented men, and at least as patriotic as the Legislature. It had the power to do all that the Legislature can rightfully do, and was likely to accomplish business in a more perfect and judicious manner. The condition of the State and the Country is such that no one can tell what a day may bring forth—how soon a sudden emergency may arise to call for prompt and decisive legislation. Especially may this happen in the present enfeebled condition of body and mind of the State Executive.

For all these considerations we regret the adjournment of the Convention. Whilst it is reputed not to have been as free as it ought to have been from party and personal influences, it was yet more so than is usual in this degenerate day. It was a body worthy to be honored.

AN IMPORTANT CAPTURE.

RICHMOND, July 1, 1861.—Our city was thrown into a state of the most joyous excitement this forenoon, by the arrival of the Fredericksburg train, bringing several passengers and thirty-nine prisoners of war. These prisoners were captured by a band of courageous Baltimoreans, under circumstances which show what a few brave, determined men, can do. It seems that 12 young men, by a preconcerted arrangement, arrived at the wharf of the steamer St. Nicholas, in Baltimore, last Saturday, and took passage for Philadelphia, the destination of the steamer. To avoid suspicion a majority of the young men were disguised in female apparel, and were driven down to the wharf in carriages. They were all well provided with small arms, the amplitudinous skirts of the gentlemen enabling them to conceal as many weapons as they desired. The whole party was commanded by Capt. Thomas, a son of ex-Governor Thomas, and the balance made up of excellent men in all respects, one of them being an experienced pilot.

In due season, the St. Nicholas started down the Patapsco for Philadelphia. When clearly beyond the city, at a given signal, petticoats dropped as if by magic, and what had seemed to be very sensitive, delicate ladies, suddenly appeared as strong-armed, stalwart men, heavily armed, with pistols and bowie knives. The Captain and crew of the St. Nicholas were ordered to surrender, which they did, and were then sent below.

The steamer was now taken charge of by her new commander and crew, the Baltimore pilot put at the wheel, and the mouth of the Rappahannock steered for. While en route for that point, three vessels were overhauled—one a schooner loaded with ice, another a fine barque, containing 3,500 bags of coffee, and a third a schooner laden with anthracite coal. These were all secured as prizes, and with their crews taken into the Rappahannock, the fleet reaching Fredericksburg safely during Sunday night.

The vessels and their cargoes, at this paticular juncture, are all very valuable, and the gallant Baltimoreans who effected the capture deserve the thanks of the entire Southern Confederacy. Many of the crews of the respective vessels are negroes, and as Butler has stolen several slaves around Hampton, these negroes will do well to fill their places. The ice and the coffee are also valuable and much needed. Maryland will yet be right. Such a people cannot be conquered.

I understand that the object of the Baltimoreans and others who took passage on the St. Nicholas, was at first, to have reached some point on the Rappahannock where a portion of one of our regiments is located. These were to be taken on board and an effort made to capture the villainous Pawnee, but meeting with three such inviting prizes, it was deemed best to secure them, and let the Pawnee slide for the present.

Correspondent Petersburg Express.

Fight at Matthias' Point.—The Fredericksburg Herald, of Friday evening, says,—

It is stated that a party of the Federal force landed from one or more vessels, with sandbags, apparently for the purpose of putting up some defences. They were attacked by the Sparta Guards and Caroline Grays, and repulsed. We are informed that 6 of the Federal troops were killed, some 12 or 14 drowned, and that from 15 to 20 had taken to the woods, where they were dodging about like scared partridges. The only damage on our side is said to be a flesh wound on the cheek of one of our men.

The Northern accounts, as given by the Washington Star, admit a total defeat, with the loss of Com. Ward, U. S. Navy, who commanded the steamer Freeborn, killed, one mortally and two severely wounded. Com. Ward entered the navy in 1823, from Connecticut, and was a distinguished officer, the author of several works on naval warfare. He was killed by a minnie musket ball, striking him full in the breast. His body was carried to Washington city, to go thence to New York.

The enemy worked four and a half hours in placing 200 sand-bags on the battery at Matthias' point, which was a great help to Gen. Holmes, who immediately sent down two rifled cannon to be mounted on the works thus completed for him by the Lincolnites. The enemy was about to mount his guns on the baltery when the attack was made.

From the Memphis Bulletin of the 27th of June.

ANOTHER VICTORY.

It was understood last Saturday that there were about 800 Missouri State troops encamped at Jackson, Missouri, fifteen miles back of Cape Girardeau. The steamer City of Alton, with 1,000 troops and two six-pounders, left Cairo on Saturday night, with sealed orders, understood to be destined for Cape Girardeau. The Alton proceeded to Commerce, Missouri, ten miles below Cape Girardeau. Persons started from Commerce immediately on the arrival of troops there to prevent the surprise of the State troops. From a passenger on the steamer Conway, who left Cairo on yesterday, we learn that a report had reached that place that the steamer Alton had been captured at Cape Girardeau, together with 500 prisoners. The report is believed to be entirely correct, as it is well known that much uneasiness was felt at Cairo, on Monday night, on account of the non-appearance of the steamer and her crew.

Fight near Romney.—On Friday, as Capt. Ashby and his brother were proceeding along a road with 14 men of their troop, thirty miles beyond Romney, they were accosted by a man who represented himself to be a deserter, and professed a willingness to conduct the squad to a position where they could take some prisoners. The offer was accepted, the men proceeding on under the guidance of the deserter, till they arrived at a point in the road where the squad was divided, each half taking different courses. Very shortly thereafter the deserter led them into a place where they were surrounded by fifty of the enemy, who called upon them to surrender. This demand was replied to by a discharge of their arms, which was answered by the Hessians. In a short time the remainder of the squad rejoined their comrades and united their exertions in repelling the enemy. In this they were successful, 18 of the Hessians having been killed. Two of Ashby's men were killed outright, and a number wounded. Capt. A. received four severe wounds, and his horse fell dead as he was leaving the field, which the enemy ran from and escaped across a small river to evade pursuit.

This is a brilliant affair. The odds were four or five to one against us, and they United States Regulars; and yet our men killed more than a man apiece and routed the rest, and took many of their horses and arms. The only drawback is the injury to Dick Ashby and the loss of his two companions.

Turner Ashby, after his brother's fall, killed five with his own hand. Turner Ashby's horse received two wounds, of which he died, but not until his gallant owner had swum the Potomac on him. Dick Ashby's horse returned to the encampment with the loss of an eye from a sabre cut. They were both noble animals.

Prisoners of War.—The Richmond Dispatch of the 2d says, the Confederate prison depot contains now from 75 to 100 of Old Abe's disciples. It is of course carefully guarded day and night.

LATEST WAR NEWS.

LATE NORTHERN NEWS.—The Richmond Examiner of yesterday has news from New York, Washington, Baltimore, Old Point, St. Louis, &c., of the 1st inst., from which we extract many items of interest, including late foreign news, as follows:—

NEW YORK, July 1.—The city gossip column in the Tribune, of this morning, states that it is impossible for the Federal forces to move forward until about 1000 wagons are obtained, and that no decided demonstration can be made earlier than the 15th of July.

The Times, on the Speakership of the Federal Congress, states that the chances are in favor of the selection of Grow; in which event Forney goes overboard, as he is urging the election of Blair.

The Herald says that the Lincoln government does not regard the occupation of Harper's Ferry as of any consequence, as everything of material value there has been destroyed.

The Journal of Commerce states that recent developments indicate that Gen. Scott intends to make no forward movements into Virginia this summer.

The correspondent of the Journal of Commerce states that it was generally believed in Washington city, on Saturday, that the Federal forces would advance on the Confederate army sometime during the first week in July, and would have moved before that time, but Gen. Scott desired the military control of Baltimore, thereby leaving no enemy in the rear.

The same correspondent states that five regiments reached Washington on Friday night, which makes 51,000 at the Federal capital; that a large force was advancing to the support of the Southerners at Harper's Ferry; that Gen. Johnston is at Winchester with 15,000 troops; that Gen. Magruder has a force of only 1,000; and that the Federal troops are within twenty miles of him, awaiting reinforcements. [The telegraph or the correspondent of the Journal of Commerce communicates rather queer intelligence.]

The Times publishes a letter from Mr. Russell, the correspondent of the London Times, in which he denies that his correspondence has been tampered with in the South.

The cotton market was firm to-day, with an upward tendency, and with sales of 1,200 bales. Middling Uplands were quoted at 14¼ cents.

NEW YORK, June 28.—The 3d Avenue Depot, costing $175,000, was destroyed by fire yesterday.

There is great activity at the Navy Yard, fitting out five war vessels, and the keels of four new ones have been laid.

Last evening as the Staten Island ferry boat was starting from the lower landing, a company of Cadets from Pittsburg came on board from Camp Scott, where they had been staying for three or four days, dissatisfied with the treatment meted out to them. They were followed by Daniel E. Sickles and four or five officers, who endeavored to induce them to return. They peremptorily refused to do so, on any terms, when Sickles ordered the officers of the boat not to leave the landing. He then sent to camp for two companies, who came up in about an hour, on the run. As they were armed and the Pennsylvanians were not, and being vastly superior in numbers, of course the latter had to succumb, and were returned to the camp.

FROM WASHINGTON, July 1.—John C. Fremont has been commissioned as regular Major-General, ranking next to Gen. McClelland.

An order has been given to supply the whole force, on both sides of the Potomac, with extra rations for six days.

Gen. Patterson's delay in advancing keeps everything waiting. It is understood that the Government has decided to take him out of the way; and it is believed that a general advance will occur about the 4th of July.

The Federal forces are ordered to occupy Fairfax by the 4th of July.

The Southerners are running railroad cars within ten miles of Alexandria.

Captain Craven now commands the Potomac flotilla, vice Captain Ward. The Freeborn has been so badly crippled that she will probably be condemned.

Fourteen of the scouts of the Confederate forces attacked the Federal pickets at Shuter's Hill, and killed one and wounded one.

Skirmishing continues at Grafton, but the details are suppressed.

The Confederate steamer George Page is cruising in the vicinity of Acquia creek.

Col. Stone is to occupy the Maryland Heights commanding Harper's Ferry.

William Brent, of South Carolina, and Henry Scott, of Maryland, have been arrested as alleged spies.

The Pocahontas and Pawnee have sailed for Mathias' Point.

Frank Blair was serenaded to-night, and, in returning thanks, referred in disparaging terms to the Maryland Legislature, spoke tauntingly of Southern chivalry, which was amusing itself by picking off Federal pickets, and declared for war until no enemy was left. He said he abominated compromises, and closed with complimentary terms to Lord Lyons.

ALEXANDRIA, VA., July 1.—There are no apparent indications here of an advance by the Federal on the Confederate forces.

There has been another skirmish, in which two of the Federal pickets were killed.

ALEXANDRIA, July 1.—During a recent skirmish with the Federal pickets, Mr. Henry C. Hanes, a citizen of Richmond, Va., was killed.

RICHMOND, July 2.—A skirmish took place on Sunday, near the Cross Roads, within one and a half miles of Alexandria. Our scouts rode almost into the very jaws of the enemy. They made eight Yankees bite the dust, took a few prisoners, and secured four horses.

One of our scouts was killed, and four taken prisoners.

Correspondent Petersburg Express

BALTIMORE, July 1.—Since 2 o'clock this morning startling proceedings have occurred. Detachments of artillery and infantry have been posted on Monumental Square and the Exchange Place and in the Eighth Ward, on Broadway, and at other points. Before day-light, all the members of the Board of Police, except the Mayor, were arrested. It is said that these proceedings were instituted by Gen. Banks, in consequence, as he regarded, of the discovery of a plot against Federal supremacy in Baltimore.

Six regiments have passed through here during the past twenty-four hours. Part of a New Jersey regiment, while passing through the streets, were greeted with cheers for Jeff. Davis.

A large quantity of cannon, guns, and munitions of war have been seized at Marshal Kane's office and in other parts of the city.

HAGERSTOWN, MD, July 1.—Two Southern regiments at Harper's Ferry have destroyed the balance of the railroad bridge. After doing so, they crossed to the Maryland side and captured many boats.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 1.—It is well known here that an attack on Newport News was only prevented, on last Friday night, by the incessant rains which prevailed during that night.

Two regiments will advance to Newmarket bridge tomorrow. It is raining incessantly.

Col. Carey Jones, of Hampton, has been arrested, in consequence of several letters found on board the prize schooner Tropic Wind, which implicates several prominent persons. [This is the schooner which the British Consul at Richmond, in a card on yesterday morning, stated had "been released and given back to the charge of the master."]

At Newport News, there were four hundred disabled volunteers discharged to-day.

Col. Allen, of the 1st Regiment of New York, has been arrested by order of Gen. Butler, his loyalty being strongly suspected. The officers of the Regular Army are preparing petitions for Gen. Butler's removal, and the New York regiments are clamorous. Both the regulars and volunteers decline to make an attack in battle under Gen. Butler.

ST. LOUIS, July 1.—Nine of the Missourians, who were recently engaged in blowing up bridges with powder, have been arrested at Chillicothe and placed in jail.

At the last advices, Gov. Jackson was at Stockton with 2000 troops.

The Jefferson City Artillery, Gen. Nott, declines taking the oath of allegiance to the Federal Government, and are held as prisoners.

The jury, in the case of the shooting of citizens by United States troops, rendered a verdict that the shooting was done without provocation.

INDEPENDENCE, July 1.—Intelligence has been received here announcing that 10,000 Missourians are encamped about 100 miles below this point, and are preparing for an advance.

LOUISVILLE, July 1.—Messrs. Breckinridge and Burnett have left for Washington. Powell will also go.

Three half-filled companies have left here and gone into camp at Silver Creek, opposite the city, in Indiana. Their exodus excited more laughter than indignation. They were a ragged set.

DENVER CITY, June 25.—A Secession force left their rendezvous near Cherry Creek to-day, for the purpose of taking Forts Wise and Garland. The force is well armed and equipped, and much valuable property, effects and money are in the forts.

MEMPHIS, July 1.—An express has just arrived at Little Rock from Fort Smith, bringing news that Missouri is being overrun with Federal troops. Illinois Lincolnites possess the towns on each side of the Missouri river. Lane and Montgomery are marching for the Indian country. Springfield is filled with Federal troops, who intend to invade Arkansas through Fayetteville. Ben McCullough has issued a call for the Arkansians to rendezvous promptly at Fayetteville, to drive back the invaders and sustain the Missourians.

NEW ORLEANS, July 1.—The enemy has seized the telegraph instruments at Passe a Loutre. The Brooklyn left yesterday morning.

The telegraph office at the head of the Capes is hourly expected to be attacked.

The Confederate war st'r Sumter went to sea to-day.

SAVANNAH, July 1.—The schooner Adaline, from Nassau, N. P., ran the blockade at Warsaw to-day, and is now safely in port.

Quite a large assortment of contraband goods was received here to-day from the North.

Phillipa.—A letter to the Petersburg Express, dated 10 miles from Phillippa, says,—

During the past six days, our scouts have killed ten or twelve of the Yankee troops, taken six prisoners, and secured two valuable horses. The prisoners are the roughest specimens of humanity to be found in Christendom.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

NEW YORK, July 1.—The latest commercial, financial and political intelligence from Europe was brought by the steamship Etna.

The sales of cotton, at Liverpool, on Thursday, June 19th, were 8,000 bales, of which exporters and speculators took 2,000 bales. The market closed quiet, but steady. Manchester dull.

Breadstuffs and provisions were dull; at London, consols closed at 89⅞@89¼ for money, and 90a90¼ for account.

The English House of Commons has rejected the bill for the abolition of the church rates.

The Etna brought out £336,000. ($1,680,000.)

A most significant article is published simultaneously in the Paris Patrie and Moniteur. It evidently foreshadows the coming recognition of the Confederate States of America. The Emperor of France announces for himself and other European powers that the Southern Confederacy has the same claims for its acknowledgment as a new kingdom that Italy had. When it shows that it can maintain itself, international relations can be established with its rulers.

The steamships Etna and Avadne had sailed for America. The French Division, under Admiral Reynaud, was about to sail for America.

"OUT-LYING PICKETS."—In Gen. Butler's official report to the Lincoln government, he said,—

"An outlying picket of the enemy, of thirty armed men, was here surrounded, captured and sent to me."

Upon which the N. O. Delta remarks,—

"Now, after the battle was over, and Butler proposed an exchange of prisoners, it turns out that he had no one to offer but private Carter and a citizen whom his scouts had arrested in the vicinity of Fortress Monroe. What had become of his other twenty-nine of the outlying picket? Did Butler murder them in cold blood, as the Indians do their prisoners—or did he set so low a value upon his own soldiers in the hands of Magruder, that he did not think it a fair exchange? We do not think there is any use in asking, much less in answering, such questions, since it is so palpable that the great Butler unites with his other qualities of drunkenness, profanity, and blackguardism, the most consummate genius for lying."

In a correspondence between Col. Magruder and Gen. Butler, in regard to the exchange of this trooper, Butler says,—

"You have done me the honor to inform me that Vidette Carter is not a prisoner taken in battle. That is quite true—he was asleep on his post, and informs me that his three companions left in such haste that they forgot to wake him up, and they being mounted and my men on foot, the race was a difficult one."

To which Magruder replies,—

"I desire respectfully to inform you that when a picket of four is placed out for twenty-four hours, as in this case, at least one is permitted to sleep. This picket had orders to retreat before a large force of the enemy. Four men against 5000 constituted, however, such great odds as to have justified the retreat of the picket even without orders. Had private Carter been awake, perhaps a retreat would not have been necessary."

A TRICK.—It is said that John M. Botts, of Richmond, Va., is in Washington city, and proposes to take a seat in Lincoln's Congress by virtue of 175 votes which he pretends to have received for that office, for which he says he declared himself a candidate, and of course there were no votes against him. Indeed it may well be doubted if there were any votes for him. Where were the polls opened? who held them? what officer has given him a certificate of election?

It is probable that a like pretence to represent North Carolina will be set up. See the following, from the Washington correspondence of the New York Times of June 24th:

"Chas. H. Foster announces himself as an unconditional Union man from the first district of N. Carolina. In a handbill dated at Murfreesborough, he notifies the people of the district, that by a law of North Carolina, the first Thursday in August is the day fixed for the election of Representatives in Congress, and on that day he invites the electors to give him their suffrages, and cast their ballots, without fear or intimidation."

We hope the good people of the 1st District will keep a sharp look-out for the holder of the Foster poll on the 1st Thursday in August. And it might not be amiss to be on the watch in other Districts. If any attempts should be made to hold such an election, we trust that the offenders will be dealt with *legally*, and not by Lynch law. We are opposed to the latter under all circumstances: and the law is abundantly sufficient to punish treason.

A NEW DEGREE.—The Charleston Courier thinks that the Degree of LL. D., conferred on Lincoln by Columbia College, N. Y., stands for "Liberty and Law Destroyer." Perhaps it may mean "Licked Like a Dog." It was conferred just after the battle of Bethel.

We remember some years ago when one of the Editors of the Courier fell in with a company of volunteers from Utica, N. Y., who had the initials of their company name in very brazen letters on their caps: "U. C. C." said Mr. Y., "does that stand for "You Cussed Cowards, or you Clever Chaps?" If this Utica company was at Bethel, as is likely, they probably answered the Editor's question on that occasion.

Death of Soldiers.—Private Wightenberry, of a Randolph County Company, died at Raleigh on Sunday last, leaving a wife and four children. And private Calvin Trexler of Capt. Settle's Company from Rockingham County, died at Suffolk, Va., on the same day, aged about 30.

TO THE CHRISTIANS AND PATRIOTS OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Knowing that you feel a fervent concern for the present and permanent success and prosperity of North Carolina, and the new Confederacy to which she belongs, we pray your early and earnest consideration of the subjoined address:

The various religious denominations in Salisbury, assembled in the Methodist Church on the 23d of June, 1861, and with prayerful deliberation established an organization which they called the Bible Society of Rowan County. Their prime object is to inaugurate a plan for printing the Holy Scriptures in Southern establishments. They address themselves harmoniously and zealously to this enterprise, because the usual supply of Bibles from the North is cut off by the inhuman violence and oppression of our enemies, who are invading our borders, desolating our fields, destroying our homes, violating our social and national rights, and waging a war of subjugation against us.

In consequence, multitudes of our noble soldiers cannot be presented with the Bible as they go forth to encounter privation, danger, carnage and death.

The poor man, whose sequestered home has heretofore been unvisited by the Bible Agent, must now remain destitute of a volume embracing the precious doctrines of salvation, for we have no one to send him. Our Sabbath Schools can no longer be supplied, and the innocent and bright-eyed children we love can receive from the hand of parent or friend, no copy of the Word or Life. This must not continue. It cannot be borne. Every heart that loves its relatives, its friends, its fellow-citizens, its country, or its God, revolts at the first thought of the blessed Bible being denied us. We should deeply appreciate the importance of every soldier having a convenient copy. It will teach him how to serve his country, as well as his God. It will arm him with superhuman power against the invader. It will make him a magnanimous christian hero. It will instil into his soul such feelings, motives and principles as will marshal the angels to his protection and assistance, and humbly and successfully court victory from the almighty hand of the God of battles. It will prompt him to live nobly in peace or in war; and prepare him, if spared, to return to his home and friends with an influence far greater in degree, while it is ennobling and sanctifying in its character. It will breathe peace upon his heart when amid his trials he dreams of the sweet joys and friends of his distant home, and will buoy him with hope, and shield him with security when he faces the battle and grapples with the foe. If he fall in the struggle, it will pillow his soul in the hour of death, and wing it for its happy flight to the Land of the Beautiful and Blest.

Ah, we surely love our brave defenders too well to deny them this richest of gifts that we can bestow!

Be there an early peace or a protracted war, the Bible is a vital necessity. If we would have our Confederacy crowned with success and glory, we must cradle it in the bosom of Religion, and through all its years require the guardians of its honor and interests, to faithfully recognize the truth that "the only lights which safely lead, are those which shine from heaven." Reason declares and points to history for confirmation, that the nation which ignores the Bible cannot possibly be a nation of permanent prosperity and blessings. The Bible is the grand guardian of human rights, the true palladium of liberty, the talisman of all real individual, social and national security.

Therefore, in the name of patriotism and piety, we appeal to you to combine your energies with ours to promote this heavenly enterprise. No work can be more worthy of the great and the good. Its object is peace, safety and happiness to the immortal for time and eternity. An angel could not wish a sublimer privilege—an angel cannot boast a more momentous duty. We will rise like immortal freemen and strike for this "*magna charta*" of our eternal hopes and rights. We will not bow ignobly to the unfeeling invader, and tell him that we surrender even the priceless interests of the souls of our soldiers, our citizens, and our children to the horrid caprices of his bloody heart. The old Union is sundered forever. We are an independent nation with millions of people, and we must as rapidly as possible, furnish ourselves with the facilities and establishments which our new position demands.

What shall we do? How shall we proceed? Let every County establish a Bible Society to be auxiliary to the Bible Society of North Carolina. In each of these let a collection be raised and deposited in the hands of the Treasurer. Let there be a State Convention at some accessible point at the earliest practicable day. Let the friends of the old American Bible Society, and representatives from the various County Societies and from counties with or without societies, be there. Thus, a State Society will be organized, and the plan can be speedily executed. North Carolina can do a vast deal which she has never yet attempted. But she will not be alone in this glorious cause. South Carolina is already laboring for the same great end. Why may we not very soon have a grand Southern Bible Society? Let all be prompt and patriotic and godly, and success will soon be ours. It is the BIBLE for which we plead! There is no time to be lost! We therefore, appoint Thursday the 25th of July as the time, and Salisbury as the place, for a State Convention of the friends of the cause.

S. H. WILEY.
A. W. MANGUM.
Com. of Rowan Bible Society.

Providential.—Under this encouraging caption, the Richmond Dispatch suggests an idea in connection with the recent achievement of the Maryland Zouaves, that has repeatedly occurred to us. So many wonderful escapes and preservations seem to be vouchsafed to our people, says our cotemporary, that to describe them seems like romance. Can any three cargoes be more acceptable just now than coffee, ice and coal? As for the latter, so much was it needed that the Capt. of the St. Nicholas was very fearful of getting to the end of his run for want of it, and already a good deal of wood work was torn away to keep up the fires, when lo! a ship full of coal arrives in time of need. And can anything be more Providential than that all down the Potomac and up the Rappahannock not a trace of Yankee steamers was to be seen. Where are all these overpowering blockades just now?—*Pet. Express.*

State Factories.—One does not know what he can do until he tries, and there are many of us in the South who will not try until we are obliged to. The war is exerting a happy influence upon our mechanics. In all parts of the State an impetus has been given to invention and the exertion of mechanic skill. In this City, military uniforms, cartridge boxes, &c., are gotten up in fine style. Baldwin & Co., of Wilmington, are having manufactured in the best style, whatever is needed both for officers and soldiers. At Thomasville, Salisbury, Charlotte and other places, the same spirit is manifested. The State has a percussion cap factory in operation, under the direction of Mr. Kuester, and at the Institution of the Deaf and Dumb and Blind, balls and cartridges are made. We do not see why some of our Founders are not getting up cannon, and that some of our smiths are not making swords and sabres.—*Raleigh Standard.*

REPORTED ENGAGEMENT NEAR WINCHESTER.

Passengers arrived from Winchester yesterday, report that early on Tuesday morning the Federal forces, estimated at 32,000 men, under Generals Cadwallader and Patterson, crossed the Potomac at Shephard's Ferry and Williamsport.

They state that Col. Jackson, in command of a detachment of Gen. Johnston's force, variously estimated at from one to four thousand men, was at the latter place and attacked the enemy while they were crossing the river. Col. Jackson is said to have killed some forty or fifty of the Federal troops, and to have taken about seventy prisoners; but being unable to cope with so large a body, retired back towards Martinsburg, for the purpose of forming a junction with Gen. Johnston.

Our informants state that when they passed through Winchester, on Tuesday night, General Johnston was then on the way to meet the enemy with his entire command, supposed to consist of from 12 to 15,000 men, and the prisoners taken by Col. Jackson were momentarily expected to arrive at Winchester, they having been passed on the way, and their coming announced.

Col. Jackson writes, we understand, that if he had had 5000 more troops he would have continued to engage the enemy, instead of falling back on the main body.

These facts are abundantly confirmed, and it is reasonable to suppose that there was an engagement yesterday in the neighborhood of Martinsburg.

From indications, the Fourth seems to have been selected as a day for the advance of the Federal troops at all points, and we shall expect to hear of numerous engagements.

Richmond Dispatch, 4th.

WINCHESTER, July 2d, 1861.

To the Editor of the Examiner:

A large Federal force, under General Patterson, attempted to cross the Potomac at Williamsport, this morning, and were met by Col. Jackson's command, consisting of four regiments of Virginia infantry, Capt. Pendleton's battery of Flying Artillery and Col. Stewart's cavalry, numbering about five hundred men—the whole force amounting to about 4,500 men.

The stage has just arrived from Williamsport, bringing a wounded soldier of Col. Stewart's cavalry, who was in the engagement this morning. From him and others present at the fight, I gather the following particulars: Last night a large body of the enemy crossed the Potomac, some above and some below Williamsport, and marched two miles this side of Falling Waters, six miles east of Martinsburg. Col. Jackson hearing of it, advanced to meet them, taking Col. Stewart's cavalry, Col. Harper's regiment of infantry and one piece of Capt. Pendleton's battery.

The vanguard of the enemy consisted of a company of eighty-five men, distributed fifteen in front, thirty at a distance of two hundred yards from the front, and forty, three hundred yards in rear of them. Colonel Stewart advanced within thirty steps of the first fifteen without receiving a single shot, the Yankees evidently mistaking his men for friends. At this point, two of Stewart's men dismounted and let down a fence, and immediately the Colonel rode up to their line and demanded their instant surrender on pain of death, with which demand they promptly complied. The next thirty fired a few shots and did likewise. Of the remaining forty, four were taken prisoners, seventeen were killed and nineteen wounded. In the meantime, a portion of the main body came up, and were engaged by Col. Harper's regiment, with one piece of artillery, for one hour and a half, when they (the enemy) retired to Falling Waters, and Col. Jackson prudently returned to an entrenched position two miles west (this side) of Martinsburg. The number of killed on our side is said to be eight, and eleven wounded. The wounded man who came here to-night is only slightly injured. The loss of the enemy is variously reported, but I take the minimum—67 killed, 89 wounded and 49 taken prisoners.

All the tents belonging to this regiment fell into the hands of the enemy, owing to the fact that there were no wagons to transport them. Our informant stated that the men captured by our cavalry said they had not much objection to being taken, as they were nearly half-starved.

The Northern account of the action says,—

"As far as known, the casualties on the Federal side are two killed and several wounded. Several of the dead and wounded of the Confederate troops were left on the field, in their hasty retreat. Two of them were buried by our men."

[That this is a suppression of the truth is evident from the fact that no mention is made of the prisoners captured by Col. Jackson.]

Later from Winchester.—Passengers who arrived on the Central cars yesterday, who left Winchester on Wednesday evening, report the retreat of General Patterson's command across the Potomac on the approach of General Johnston. It is further reported that of Col. Jackson's force of 4,500 which engaged Patterson's advance column on Tuesday, at Falling Waters, near Martinsburg, there were six killed and twenty wounded, and it is believed there were about eighty of the enemy killed. The arrival of over forty prisoners at Winchester is confirmed.

It seems useless to anticipate any pitched battle, as the enemy is apparently not disposed to give Gen. Johnston battle, at least on this side of the river. Their retreat looks very much like a ruse to draw our troops into Maryland.

Richmond Dispatch, 5th.

Late from Baltimore.—We have had an interview with a gentleman who is a resident of our city, and who left Baltimore on Tuesday morning. He gives a very painful account of the condition of affairs in that city, where the crisis seems to be drawing to its culmination. Ten thousand Federal troops had passed through Baltimore between Friday and Monday last, and it was believed there that there were over 50,000 men in Washington city.

The Confederate flag was flying in the Eighth Ward, and swivels had been placed in the windows of the houses in that Ward, the occupants swearing that they would defend it to the last gasp. Cannon had been planted in the principal streets and squares. A battery of brass field-pieces stands in Monument Square, in front of the residence of the Hon. Reverdy Johnson, and another one in Exchange Place, both being unlimbered, and ready for action. The city is full of Federal troops, and the population exasperated by these tyrannical and despotic measures.

Notwithsanding the reign of terror existing there, portraits of President Davis, Gens. Beauregard and Lee were sold on the streets and greedily purchased.

The Boston Flying Artillery and part of a Pennsylvania regiment were stationed in front of the Gilmore House, and a New York regiment in Exchange Place. It was felt in Baltimore that the slumbering volcano was about to burst forth, and that their devoted city would probably before many days be laid in ruins.

Richmond Dispatch, 4th.

BALTIMORE, July 2.—The movement yesterday by which our city was filled with Federal troops, has met the unqualified disapprobation of our citizens, and is almost universally condemned. It is only supported by the Black Republicans. The really good men of the Union party are open and earnest in the expression of their dissatisfaction.

Affair at the Camden Street Depot.—WASHINGTON, July 1.—The Twenty-second New York regiment arrived here early this morning. Col. Phelps exonerates the citizens from all blame in connection with the death of Edw'd Birge, a private from Pottersville, Warren county, who was accidentally killed by the discharge of a musket at Camden depot.

The following, in the Baltimore papers, more fully explains what is meant by the affair above alluded to:

The fright of Colonel Phillips' New York regiment on Sunday night, at Camden station, appears to have been attended with more serious results than was at first ascertained. In addition to the killing of one of their own men, who had his head literally blown off, a man named Frederick Uber, living at the corner of Little Green and Barre streets, was shot in the right arm. A young man named John F. Patton, twenty-three years of age, residing at 42 N. Calvert street, was also shot through the left foot. The foot was amputated this morning. He was also struck by a buck-shot between the ankle and knee. It is a matter of surprise that more persons were not injured in the scampering that ensued from the depot upon the regiment firing. The cause of the firing has been variously stated, but the fact appears that when the drunken soldier fell, he shot a companion and not himself, as first stated. Several of his comrades immediately fired upon the crowd which surrounded the regiment. The Colonel then gave orders to the first company to fire in the air, a compliance with which order it appears had the effect of frightening the rest of the companies so badly that they obeyed the order.

Four hundred volunteers, sick and disabled, were honorably discharged at Washingon on Friday.

Gen. Scott has issued positive orders that no reporters of the press shall hereafter, under any circumstances, visit the different encampments at Washington.

The City Treasurer of Philadelphia, it is stated, declines to pay the July interest on city loans held by parties in the seceded States, or by persons supposed to lack in loyalty to the Government and the Union.

Washington City Finances.—The following interesting fact is communicated to the Baltimore Sun, of the 2d inst. by its Washington correspondent:

Mayor Berret extended the time for the reception of bids for the $5,000 loan, in aid of the families of our District volunteers, until three o'clock this afternoon, but the only proposal received was one for $25. Six per cent. was, unquestionably, too low a figure at this time.

Situation of Affairs.—Under this heading the New York Herald, of Monday, says:

It is confidently stated that General Scott does not contemplate any forward movement until he has his whole army in readiness, and then, that he will order a grand general movement, simultaneously, of the entire Union forces from Fortress Monroe to the Mississippi. Should this prove true, the world will behold a grand military spectacle, rarely, if ever, witnessed in the history even of the greatest wars on record, and the fortunes of the present conflict will undoubtedly be decided by the utter extinguishment of the rebels at all points.

Latest from Pensacola.—MONTGOMERY, ALA., July 1.—It is stated upon what we consider good authority, that large reinforcements have been landed at Fort Pickens, and that a fight is momentarily expected.

FORTRESS MONROE, June 30.—I have just returned from Newport News, with Gen. Butler, Col. Dimmick, Thurlow Weed, Dr. Lieber, Col. Taylor of Washington, Senator Wilson, Hon. H. J. Raymond; R. C. McCormick, Lieut. Butler, Mr. Carnegis, and others. A grand review was intended, but the rain prevented.

Two Confederate pickets were captured on Saturday night, and brought into Fortress Monroe.

Gen. Butler had ordered two regiments to Hampton, where they were throwing up entrenchments.

The battery at Pig's Point, opposite Newport News Point, had been firing on the latter, and caused the Federal troops to remove their position a mile back from the encampment they had occupied for some time.

The celebrated steam gun arrived here last night, and Professor Lowe was expected here to-day with his monster balloon, to reconnoitre the position of the rebels.

Persons have arrived to construct the railroad and telegraph to Newport News, and ultimately, it is hoped, to Yorktown.

2 deserters and 2 prisoners from the New Orleans Zouaves have just arrived.

A field of 20 acres of wheat, belonging to Maj. Thompson, who is now in the secession army, was set fire to and destroyed yesterday.

Col. Allen, 1st N. Y. volunteers, is to be tried by Court Martial, on charges preferred by Gen. Butler.

Great dissatisfaction at Gen. Butler's movements, and deep suspicion as to his loyalty, which for some time have been smouldering, are now beginning to burn. Especially do the New York troops manifest these feelings. The press has been threatened with ostracism, and kept quiet for a long time on the Big Bethel affair as well as on this topic. If the truth be known, as it has recently appeared here, Gen. Butler, and not Gen. Pierce, is to be censured for the magnificent, blunder of the 10th of June.

There is a rumor here that the officers of the regular service are preparing a petition to the proper authorities, desiring the removal of Gen. Butler from this post. In this the New York troops will most certainly join, as they are clamorous that a Major General from their own State should be set over them here. I am assured that many of the officers of both the volunteer and regular service will decline to act again in a battle planned by him.

The report is that the steamer Freeborn has been so severely treated in the recent conflicts in which she has been engaged of late, that she will be condemned. She is a new boat.

Arrest of Col. Allen.—Mr. Raymond, of the New York Times, writing from Fortress Monroe, gives the following explanation of the arrest of Col. Allen, by order of Gen. Butler.

The main point of interest here to day is the arrest of Col. Allen, of our New York regiment. I happened to be at Gen. Butler's headquarter's when the arrival of Col. Allen was announced. He was asked to walk in, and received a courteous greeting from the General who had ordered his arrest. The arrest is a matter of a good deal of importance, and will give rise to considerable comment, without doubt. The general feeling here is that it is a just and deserved exercise of authority, and that if properly followed up, it will tend to check some very serious abuses which have crept into our service, and which tend very seriously to injure the Union cause.

I understand that the charges against Colonel Allen embrace several offences. He is accused, in the first place, of going beyond the line of our pickets with men of his command, which is in direct violation of military law. His men, moreover, have been guilty, at various times, of very serious violations of private rights, in committing depredations upon private property, and in offering serious insults to persons who had in no way subjected themselves to our hostility. Yesterday, or day before, he is accused of having seized six persons, and brought them into camp as prisoners, in spite of the fact that three of them exhibited permits on remain on their farm, signed by General Butler, and the other three exhibited similar passes, signed by Colonel Allen himself! This violation of a permit is in itself a very serious violation of military law.

Colonel Allen's excuse is, that these six men were at work for a Secessionist, and were about to harvest a splendid field of wheat, of which the alleged Secessionist (a widow) was the owner. It is further charged that, after making the arrest, he ordered the wheat field to be set on fire, and it was utterly destroyed. Such an act of vandalism as this certainly deserves the severest punishment.

Allen alleges, however, that he did not order the burning, but that it was done by the negroes, and that he had, moreover, been told by them that the six men whom he arrested were not engaged in harvesting, but were intending to steal horses in his camp. He declares his ability to refute all the charges that are brought against him, and attributes the arrest to the malice of his enemies.

An attack on Newport News Point was expected at any moment, and every possible means of defence had been adopted. There is complaint at the Fortress of a want of cavalry, and an effort will be made to obtain a regiment from New York.

BALTIMORE, July 3.—The Georgians, from Old Point, has brought four Northern men who had been living at Wilmington, N. C., and who left that city in a small boat by way of New Inlet and reached Fortress Monroe on Monday afternoon; and a man supposed to be a spy, who was taken to Washington for identification.

More Arrests.—Fort McHenry, at Baltimore, must be getting full of prisoners. In addition to numerous citizens of Baltimore, R. H. Alvey, a prominent lawyer of Hagerstown, Md., has been arrested and lodged in the Fort.

LOUISVILLE, July 2.—The Journal, of this morning, has a letter dated Knoxville, June 29th, saying that eight companies of cavalry and infantry have gone from here to Cumberland and Wheeler's Gap, to guard them and prevent Federal troops coming through Kentucky to aid the Union men in East Tennessee. They have been encountered by our native Unionists in the mountains, who swear they shall leave, and the Secession troops have sent here for reinforcements. The Journal adds: "We expect a bloody fight in the mountains."

Returned.—The First Regiment of South Carolina Volunteers, Col. Gregg commanding, the time for which they enlisted having expired, returned from Manassas Junction yesterday, and went into camp at Port Mayo. The regiment numbers only between six and seven hundred men. They will be paid off here and disbanded as a regiment, but to return home in companies, and there be reorganized, under Col. Gregg, and their numbers increased. They expect to be able in a few weeks, to resume their place in active service. This is the first regiment of Southrons that rushed to the aid of old Virginia when she was threatened with invasion by the Northern vandals.—*Richmond Examiner*.

The Telegraph wire on the York River Railroad will be put up and the line in operation by the 10th of this month.

Capture of a Scouting Party.—The Baltimore Exchange publishes the following special dispatch:

WILLIAMSPORT, June 28.—A scouting party consisting of forty Federal troops, left this place, this morning for the Virginia shore. In the evening four of them returned. The rest, thirty-six in number, were taken prisoners by the Confederate forces. A great deal of dissatisfaction prevails among the troops encamped in this vicinity, owing to the quality of the food and the quantity of it. The troops are murmuring greatly, and threaten a mutiny if a change is not made immediately. The health of the troops is very bad. Measles, dysentery and fever and ague are prevailing to an alarming extent.

Affairs in Missouri.—ST. LOUIS, July 1.—The Democrat's correspondent says that the Union Home Guard, Col. Camp, in the recent skirmish lost twenty killed and four wounded. Twenty-three prisoners were taken, but released on parole. The Secessionists lost thirty-two killed and wounded.

Judge Levy, an aged citizen, 72 years old, a Unionist slaveholder, was tied to a tree by Gov. Jackson's men and his body riddled with bullets.

NORFOLK, July 3.—A large ship, with about 750 bags of coffee, went ashore off Cape Henry Monday night. She has been secured by our men, who are glad to realize such a prize with this cargo.

Shameful Rascality.—I may state, (says a correspondent,) as an incident tending to illustrate the sincerity of the Federal officers in their protestations of a desire to put an end of the depredations and outrages committed by their soldiers, that Col. Stewart, whilst on a visit to Fortress Monroe under a flag of truce, recognized a mirror and other articles of furniture belonging to him in Colonel Duryea's quarters. He called that officer's attention to the fact, but the stolen property was never returned.

Capt. J. P. Gilmer, of North Carolina, and Lieut. Quattlebaum, of South Carolina, have resigned the army.

Captain John K. Mitchell, of the steam gunboat Wyoming, now attached to the Pacific squadron, has resigned. He is a native of North Carolina, and was appointed from Florida.

A number of officers in the Northern army threaten to resign unless the Rebels will agree—

1. Not to erect any masked batteries.
2. Not to put any batteries anywhere without giving three weeks' notice.
3. Not to fire into regiments riding on railway trains in the Rebel States.
4. Not to touch detached companies on the outposts, without filing their intentions.
5. And not to put any bullet in their guns.

Characteristic.—It is said that when Billy Wilson's Zouaves landed on Santa Rosa Island, some wag cried out "Stop Thief!" whereupon every one of them scampered off into the bushes.

Abraham Lincoln, LL. D.—A New York College has appended to old Abe's patronymic the mysterious letters "LL. D."—which the wags, with little reverence for his position, but much for his personal qualities, interpret "*Long Legged Donkey*." Long may he wave.—*Rich. Whig.*

How the Blockade Works.—In looking over the account of the New York Produce Market, in the Times of the 20th ult. we find butter is quoted from 8c. @ 12c. Under the influence of the Southern trade it sold from 15c. @ 25c. Cheese, formerly from 6c. @ 14c., now brings from 2c. @ 7c. North River hay 45 @ 50 cents.

Ex-members of Congress Applying for Office.—A Washington correspondent writes to a Philadelphia journal:

It is not strange, I suppose, in these dull times, that gentlemen should be anxious to obtain employment; but it does sound queer to hear an ex-member of Congress importuning for clerkships in Departments, and situations as doorkeepers in the halls they have occupied as Representatives.

Failures.—The Boston Commercial Bulletin's list of business changes for the week ending June 29 gives twelve failures and suspensions in New York, fourteen in Boston and four in Philadelphia, a total of 45 for the week.

The Federal Congress.—This day, (says the Petersburg Express, of the 4th inst.) is to be desecrated by the assembling of the Federal Congress in Washington, a body which will be a mere register of the edicts and approver of the usurpations of Lincoln. The Northern press generally understands that such will be its character. Lest the world might make the mistake of supposing that the Northern people were not aware of the unconstitutional acts of Lincoln, they appear determined to prevent any such error. They shamelessly confess the knowledge that the Constitution and laws have been utterly disregarded, and declare that Congress will approve all that the President has done. The New York Times says:

"Congress will act as if invested with the power of a National Convention; for in merely sanctioning what the Executive has already done, in the levying of troops for three years, in the use of unappropriated moneys for extraordinary expenses, and in its appointments, it will have to transcend the authority of the Constitution. And there can be no hesitation, not only in approving these acts, but, if necessary, resorting to other measures equally unwarranted by the precise letter of that instrument."

A True Admission.—The editor of the Cincinnati Press, a Republican paper, says: "War and Union, present or future, are incompatible, and that thus far, they (the opponents of the war) are right."

The Southern Oil Company, 72 Camp street, New Orleans, is prepared to supply the Confederate States with Oil for all purposes.

HESSIAN VILLAINY.

A Yankee, named Stephens, Adjutant of one of the Vermont Regiments, thus speaks of his exploits while on the road to Great Bethel:

"On reaching the bend of the road I took a survey of the rear, to "see what I might see," and discovered a single soldier coming toward me, and waited for him to come up. I found it was Clark, of the Bradford company. Before he reached me, I observed a horseman coming at full speed towards me. On reaching the house he turned in, which induced me to think him a Secessionist. I ordered Clark to cover him with his rifle, and, revolver in hand, ordered him to dismount and surrender. He cried out, "Who are you?" answer, "Vermont!" "Then raise your piece, Vermont; I am Col. Duryea, of the Zouaves;" and so it was. His gay looking red boys just appeared turning the corner of the road, coming towards us. He asked me the cause of the firing in the rear, and whose premises we were on. I told him he knew the first as well as I did, but as to the last could give full information; that the house belonged to one Adjutant Whiting, who, just before, had sent a bullet whizzing by me, and shot one of my boys, and that my greatest pleasure would be to burn the rascal's house in payment. "Your wish will be gratified at once," said the Colonel. "I am ordered by Gen. Butler to burn every house whose occupant or owner fires upon our troops. Burn it." He leaped from his horse, and I upon the steps, and by that time three Zouaves were with me. I ordered them to try the door with the buts of their guns; down went the door, and in we went. A well packed traveling-bag lay upon a mahogany table. I tore it open with the hopes of finding a revolver, but did not. The first thing I took out was a white linen coat; I laid it on the table, and Colonel Duryea put a lighted match to it. Other clothing was added to the pile, and soon we had a rousing fire. Before leaving I went into the large parlor in the right wing of the house; it was perfectly splendid. A large room with a tapestry carpet, a nice piano, a fine library of miscellaneous books, rich sofas, elegant chairs with superior needlework wrought bottoms, what-nots in the corners, loaded with articles of luxury, taste and refinement, and upon a centre-table lay a Bible and a lady's portrait. The last two articles I took, and have them now in my possession. I also took a decanter of most excellent old brandy from the sideboard, and left the burning house."

The last number of the Winchester Virginia contains the following:

When Lincoln's thieves crossed the Potomac river, at Williamsport, they visited the house of a wealthy gentleman, of Berkeley county, named Cunningham, who, with his family, (except a large number of negroes,) left the premises. The rogues ransacked the house from top to bottom, taking everything that suited their fancy. In the eating line, they went so far as to take old hen turkeys off their nests (poor as Job's) and cooked the eggs which had been set on for weeks. A large tub of sour milk, in which the ladies had been soaking petticoats, for whitening purposes, the starved puppies drank up as voraciously as ever famished hounds lapped butter-milk.

They endeavored to persuade the negroes to leave their master, but the Africans were so disgusted with their conduct and filthy appearance, that they scorned to have anything to do with such trash. One of the blacks stole off some valuable papers belonging to his master and hid them, to save them from spoliation by the wretched vandals.

From the Richmond Whig.

MESSAGE OF OLD ABE,

TO THE FEDERAL CONGRESS, 4TH JULY, 1861.

Once more, Representatives, Senators, all,
You come to my Capitol, swift at my call.
'Tis well: for you've something important to do
In this most disagreeable national stew;
For since I came hither to run the machine,
Disguised in Scotch Cap and in full Lincoln green,
There's the devil to pay in the whole d—d concern,
As from Cameron, Seward and Chase you will learn:
Yet, though everything here of a burst-up gives warning,
I'm certain you'll put it all right in the morning:
So to do as I tell you, be on the alert,
For the panic's fictitious and nobody's hurt.

I have started no war of invasion, you know,
Let who will pretend to deny it—that's so;
But I saw from the White House an impudent rag,
Which they told me was known as Jeff. Davis's flag,
A waving above Alexandria high,
Insulting my Government, flouting the sky;
Above *my* Alexandria (is't it Bates?
Retrocession's a humbug; what rights have the States?)
So I ordered young Ellsworth to take the rag down,
Mrs. Lincoln, she craved it to make a new gown—
But young Ellsworth, he kinder got shot in the race,
And came back in a galvanized burial case;
But then Jackson, the scoundrel, he got his desert;
The panic's fictitious and nobody's hurt.

It is true I sent steamers which tried for a week
To silence the rebels down there at the Creek;
But they had at Game Point about fifty or more
Rifled cannon set up in a line on the shore,
And six thousand Confederates practised to fire 'em,
(Confound these Virginians, we never can tire 'em!)
Who made game of our shooting and crippled our fleet,
So we prudently ordered a hasty retreat;
With decks full of passengers, *dead* heads, indeed,
For whom of fresh coffins there straightway was need.
And still later at Gresham's they killed Captain Ward
In command of the Freeborn, 'twas devilish hard—
But in spite of all this, the rebellion's a spurt,
The panic's fictitious and nobody's hurt.

Herewith I beg leave to submit the report
Of Butler, the General, concerning the sport
They had at Great Bethel, near Fortress Monroe,
With Hill and Magruder some four weeks ago;
And here let me say a more reckless intruder
I never have known than this Colonel Magruder;
He has taken the Comfort away from Old Point,
And thrown our peninsular plans out of joint;
While in matters of warfare to him Gen'l Butler
Would scarce be thought worthy to act as a sutler,
And the insolent rebels *will* call to our faces
The flight at Great Bethel the "New Market Races:"
Then supercede Butler at once with whoever
Can drive this Magruder clean into the river;
And I shall be confident still to assert
That the panic's fictitious and nobody's hurt.

'Tis my province, perhaps, herein briefly to state
The state of my provinces, surly of late,
Missouri and Maryland—one has the paw
Of my Lyon upon her, and one has the law
Called martial proclaimed through her borders and cities,
Both are crushed, a Big Thing, I make bold to say, *it* is.
St. Louis is silent and Baltimore dumb,
They hear but the monotone roll of my drum.
In the latter vile seaport I ordered Cadwallader
To manacle Freedom, and though the crowd followed her,
Locked up in McHenry, she's safe, it is plain,
With Merryman, Habeas Corpus and Kane.
And as for that crabbed old dotard, Judge Taney,
For much, I would put him on board of the Pawnee,
And make his decisions a little more curt,
For the panic's fictitious and nobody's hurt!

And now I'll just say what I'd have you to do
In order to put your new President through—
First, three hundred millions is wanted by Chase,
He cannot run longer the Government's face;
And Cameron wants, for the use of old Scott,
Some three hundred thousand more men than he's got;
Then sixty new iron-plate ships to stand shells
Are loudly demanded (must have 'em) by Welles;
For England, the bully, won't stand our blockade,
And insists that we shall not embarrass her trade;
But who fears the British? I'll speedily tune 'em
As sure as my name is *E Pluribus Unum*,
For I am myself the whole United States.
Constitution and Laws, (if you doubt it, ask Bates.)
The Star Spangled Banner's my holiday shirt—
Hurrah for Abe Lincoln, there's nobody hurt!

FOR OUR VOLUNTEERS.—A Box, under the charge of Rev. J. C. Huske and Jas. N. Smith, will be kept at the Store of Mr. S., for the purpose of receiving subscriptions for those needing assistance in either the Independent or LaFayette Companies. The subscriptions will be forwarded weekly if possible.

Important Dispatch.—We learn that a gentleman in this City received an important dispatch on Wednesday last from the Confederate government at Richmond. It is reported that President Davis will not object to receiving from this State more than six regiments of volunteer troops, provided they *volunteer for the war*.

The sole object of President Davis is to secure the very best troops and the smallest possible number of men that will answer his purpose, at the smallest expense. He makes no difference if we are correctly informed, between what are called State troops or regulars, and troops who volunteer for the war. But six or twelve months volunteers who disband and go home at the end of those terms, are too *expensive*, and of course are not so efficient as men thoroughly drilled. Every one can see this at a glance. Had our authorities called for 15 or 20,000 volunteers *for the war*, and left to future developments the question of calling out more, no difficulty would have occurred. The ten regiment bill with its objectionable features, was therefore unnecessary, and has mainly produced the difficulty.—*Ral. Standard*

State Troops—Fourth Regiment.—This Regiment of State Troops, commanded by Col. G. B. Anderson, late of the U. S. Army, has received its full complement of companies, and will soon be ready for the field. Weldon is the place of rendezvous.—*Raleigh Standard.*

Well done for Granville.—Granville has furnished seven volunteer companies. What county in the State can compare with her according to population?—*Leisure Hour.*

SUFFOLK, VA., July 4, 1861.—The 3rd Regiment of N. C. Volunteers, Col. Pender, has received orders to report at Smithfield or vicinity, and are making arrangements to leave this afternoon. The citizens of Suffolk and vicinity seem to regret much their departure. They have been long enough here to form the acquaintance of the people, and the attachment has seemed to be mutual. They leave quite a number of cases of sickness, and leave one of the surgeons with them. I learn that their places are to be supplied in a few days with another regiment or regiments.

The 4th Regiment is still at their encampment near here. Col. Daniel found it necessary a few days since to close the store of a liquor vender which was giving him trouble, and has brought down upon him the curses of the vender and the approving words of all the good in the community.

Cor. Petersburg Expres.

In a Chaotic State.—Mr. Erwin says that "things have got generally mixed up at Raleigh since the war, and they (the Governor and Co.) have not found the man to untangle them. Moreover the Governor was not elected for a war. When he conquered Ad Valorem his mission was accomplished."

It is true, that when Gov. Ellis was re-elected, there was no immediate prospect of a war; but the same cannot be said as to Mr. Hoke's election; and our recollection is, that Mr. Erwin assisted to place Mr. Hoke in the office of Adjutant General; but, if he has seen his error, it is manly to confess it, and endeavor to do better hereafter; and he now, in unison with nine-tenths of the people, of all parties, deprecates Mr. Hoke's appointment. But the richest idea in the above quotation, is that of Gov. Ellis having conquered Ad Valorem. Twelve months have not elapsed since the battle was fought, and Ad Valorem "conquered," and yet we now find Mr. *Ad Valorem* complete master of the field, almost without an enemy to dispute his peaceful sway.

Greensboro' Patriot.

The Sixth Regiment of State Troops, which is partly in Virginia already, is officered as follows:

Colonel—Charles F Fisher.
Lieut. Colonel—Wm T Dortch.
Major—C E Lightfoot.
Chaplain—— ——.
Surgeon—A M Nesbitt.
Assistant Surgeon—J A Caldwell.
Second Assistant Surgeon—C A Henderson.
Adjutant—Houston B Lowry.
Captains—Robert F Webb, Company B; W J Freeland, C; S McD Tate, D; J E Avery, E; Jas W Wilson, F; Jas A Craige, G; Richard A York, I; Sam'l S Kirkland, A; Jas A Lea, K; Alfred A Mitchell, H.
First Lieutenants—W B Parrish, Company B; W J H Durham, C; D Cameron Pearson, D; Alphonzo C Avery, E; Robert N Carter, F; Benj B Smith, G; M W Page, I; J C Turner, A; Jos S Vincent, K; Levi H Walker, H.
Second Lieutenants—Wm E McManner, Company B; W G Guess, C; Neil Ray, D; Jas Burns, E; Benjamin F White, F; W B Lewis, G; W B Allen, I; Thos M Prince, A; Calvin N Roney, K; Quentin T Anderson, H.
Second Lieutenants—W P Mangum, Company B; Evans Turner, C; John Carson, D; Jno A McPherson, E; Henry C Dixon, F; J T Rasborough, G; M B Barbee, I; A M Kirkland, A; Sam'l J Crawford, K; Jerry A Lea, H.

From the Standard.

LEAD MINES.

Mr. Editor:—In your paper of the 27th instant I notice you seem to call for a more definite description of the locality of the lead mines of Virginia. In my communication to the Fayetteville Observer I was remiss in that particular, supposing that thousands in the State would know its location. In my statement of the distance from the North Carolina line I was slightly mistaken. Instead of from ten to fifteen miles, it is just twenty-seven miles from the line of North Carolina, located in the county of *Wythe*, twenty-one miles east of Wytheville, on the east bank of New River, very near the Carrol line. The mine was formerly owned by David Pierce, who accumulated a large estate by working them in the "old way." It is now worked by a wealthy company, of which his descendants form a part. Graham and Raper are the names of two of the other parties. They have now extensive and improved machinery, and can supply a sufficiency of lead for the use of the whole of the Confederate States, for ordinary purposes. The bars are stamped or moulded, *Wythe Lead Mines, Va.* Much of this lead has been brought to North Carolina from the Northern cities, by merchants of this and other States, without even a thought or inquiry as to where it was produced. They have also an extensive shot tower.

Yours, respectfully,
J. COWLES.

Tracts for the Soldiers.

REPRINTED AT RALEIGH, N. C.

"A Voice from Heaven," 4 pages.
"Private Devotion," " "
"Don't put it off," " "
"The Act of Faith," " "
"All-sufficiency of Christ," " "
"The Sentinel," " "
"Self-Dedication to God," " "
"Motives to Early Piety," " "
"Come to Jesus," (formerly 64 pages,) now in 32, and in 8 four page tracts.

Approved by all the Pastors of this City.

A large edition of the above should be printed before the type is distributed, as it will cost $40 to re-set them. The number and variety will be increased as the funds are given.

$100 pays for 150,000 pages; $20 pays for 30,000, and $1 pays for 1,500 pages.

Donations to be sent to the Agent, which he will acknowledge by letter, and report to each of the Pastors of this City. More than 50,000 pages of new tracts have been sent to the soldiers in Virginia.

WM. J. W. CROWDER, Tract Agent.

Raleigh, June, 1861.

STRAYED OR STOLEN,

FROM the subscriber on the 22d ult., a small Sorrel Roan HORSE, red mane and tail. A liberal reward will be paid for the delivery of said horse to me, or any information of said horse thankfully received.

HIRAM WRIGHT.
3t-2tpd

Fayetteville, July 4.

AVON E. HALL.

Forwarding & Commission Merchant,

WILL give quick despatch to goods consigned to him. Particular attention given to all produce sent him for sale. Cons

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, JULY 8, 1861.

A PROPER APPOINTMENT.—Lieut Charles P. McGary, of this town, late Lieut. in the U. S. Navy, has received a Commission from President Davis of Lieutenant in the Navy of the Confederate States, and been ordered to New Orleans, for which station he will start to-morrow morning, we understand.

The Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Mallory, accompanied the transmission of Lieut. McGary's commission with a complimentary letter, scarcely less acceptable to a gallant officer and estimable gentleman than the commission itself. It seems that a new order of things has happily been inaugurated, when a gentleman is not required even to go to the seat of government, much less to hang about the ante-rooms of the officials and bore them with importunities, but that a simple tender by a competent and patriotic officer of his services to his country, is sufficient to insure attention, without, and in spite of, party or party influences.

THE VOLUNTEERS.—On the 1st inst. we copied from the Standard the Convention Ordinance "for the disposition of State troops and volunteers." But the following closing section, offered by Judge Ruffin, we learn, and adopted, was not in the act from which we copied. It will be seen that it vests in the Legislature the right to set aside the 6th section of that Ordinance, which orders the discharge, on the 20th August, of all twelve months' volunteers who may not, by that time, be accepted by the President of the Confederate States. This is a wise provision, for circumstances may occur before the 20th of August to make it indispensable to retain those volunteers in the State service:

SECTION 11. *Be it further ordained*, That this Ordinance may be amended, modified or repealed by the General Assembly, so far as regards the discharge of twelve months' volunteers which may not have been accepted by the Government of the Confederate States.

THE STAY LAW.—We mentioned recently, as gathered from the brief reports of debates in the State Convention, that Judge Biggs had stated that the Supreme Court had decided that the Stay Law is unconstitutional. The Salisbury Watchman of the 4th says,—

"We learn, upon good authority, that no such decision has been made by the Court; and as the Court has adjourned, no opinion on the subject will be given."

Is not the Watchman mistaken about the adjournment of the Court?

FROM YORKTOWN.—Letters of the 3d state that Gen. Hill was still employing his North Carolina volunteers very actively in the necessary occupation of ditching and embanking, whilst Gen. Magruder was down about Bethel, where he had been for near a week, looking for another fight. The following extract from a letter in the Petersburg Express from one of Magruder's force, shows how boldly he pursued the hunt:—

"Yesterday Gen. Magruder called upon the Cavalry, under Major Hood, to precede his two regiments in direction of Newport News. We left camp at 10 o'clock at night, when the heavens were black with clouds; the rains were pouring upon us, and lightning flashes lit upon our roads occasionally. We got within one mile of the enemy's fortifications, about the break of day, at which point it was reported an advance of the enemy were stationed, consisting of several hundred. It was not so. The militia were halted. The Cavalry, consisting of Capts. Adams, Douthat, Phillips and Easley's companies, about 200 strong, advanced and *scouted with-night of the den.* Not one live Yankee could be seen. Upon examination and information gained by the trip we discovered the enemy were dreading an attack from us instead of intending one upon Yorktown."

The Fifth Regiment of Volunteers, which has joined the First at Yorktown, is thus organized:—

Field Officers.—Colonel, Robert M. McKenney; Lieutenant Colonel, R. R. Ihrie; Major, W. F. Green; Adjutant, John Manning, Jr.

The Regiment.—Harnett Light Infantry, Capt. Murchison; Franklin Rifles, Capt. Perry; Mountain Boys, Capt. Corbett; Ellis Guards, Capt. Love, Monroe Light Infantry, Capt. McRae; Northampton Guards, Capt. Stancell; Chatham Rifles, Capt. Taylor; Confederate Guards, Capt. Battle; Rocky Mountain Light Infantry, Capt. Hammond; Sandy Creek Rough and Readys, Capt. Jackson; Tar River Guards, Capt. Perry; Alamance Boys, Capt. Stockard. The regiment numbers 1150 men.

REPORTS OF BATTLES.—In addition to the affair of Col. Jackson on the Potomac near Williamsport, of which we copy all the particulars at hand, we have verbal reports received at Richmond of a more important engagement between the same parties near Martinsburg, (on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, 10 miles from the Potomac, and 20 north of Winchester,) in which the enemy are said to have been three times repulsed; and a verbal report at Petersburg of a skirmish near Newport News, in which Col. De Russey, of the Louisiana regiment, and one other, are reported as killed, and the Louisianains apparently defeated.

We copy these reports, but are inclined to discredit them. The Richmond Examiner does not believe the first, of which the War Department had heard nothing up to 6 P. M. of the 5th, but supposes that it originated in the Jackson engagement; and as to the second, we think if there had been any foundation for it the Richmond papers would have had some account of it, but they have not. And besides, we doubt if the Colonel of a regiment, and an old and not energetic officer, would be out with a scouting party of only 150 of his men.

To-morrow we shall hear more.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S MESSAGE.—The burlesque Message, in poetry, which we copy on the preceding page, is a much more entertaining document than the genuine, if we may judge of the latter by the first part of it which was telegraphed to Louisville, Kentucky, thence to Augusta, Georgia, and thence to Richmond, Va., where it appears in Saturday's Examiner, from which we copy it.

THANKFUL FOR SMALL FAVORS.—Scott and Lincoln must be considerably "down in the mouth" to be so elated by the Williamsport affair as to get up at 2½ o'clock in the morning to "make a night of it." See the annexed—bearing in mind that Col. Jackson had less than half the force stated by Patterson, and that he (Patterson) says not a word about the 53 prisoners captured by Jackson:—

WASHINGTON, July 3.—The following dispatch was received at 2 15 this morning by telegraph:

HOCK RIVER, near Martinsburg, July 2.

To Col. E. D. Townsend, Assistant Adjutant General:

We left Williamsport at 6 o'clock A. M. to-day, for this place. We drove and routed the rebels, about 9,000 strong, having with them four guns, and now occupy his camp, with a loss on our side, I regret to say, of three killed and ten wounded.

R. PATTERSON, Major General Commanding.

It is said that Gen. Scott was so much gratified on receiving this news that he caused the President to be awakened from his sleep to receive it.

The Cabinet met to-day, with more than usual good spirits in consequence of this gratifying news.

A LONG WAR.—The New York Central Republican Club has adopted resolutions against any compromise "but the unconditional surrender of every traitor now in arms against the Government, and the confiscation of all his property, to meet the heavy expenses of the war, and to compensate those who have heroically periled their lives and their fortunes to sustain the Government.'

The Committee should volunteer for life, for they will not live to see the war terminate in that way.

NOMINATED FOR CONGRESS.—We see in the Lake City (Florida) Press, a communication from Duval county, in that State, nominating our late townsman, James Dowks, Esq., as one of the two Members of the Confederate Congress for that State. We are glad to hear that the merits of our friend are appreciated in Florida, but hope he will not be wrecked upon that rock. Political life is not conducive to personal comfort, happiness, or prosperity.

THE LINCOLN CONGRESS.—About 150 members were present on the 4th, including Senators Powell and Breckinridge of Kentucky, Polk of Mo., Johnson of Tenn., and Kennedy and Pearce of Md., and Representative Crittenden of Kentucky. Grow of Penn. was elected Speaker of the House, on the 2d vote—Grow 98, Blair 11, Crittenden 12. Emerson Etheridge of Tennessee was elected Clerk. In the Senate, Asbury Dickens resigned the Secretaryship, which he has held for many years.

Notice was given of bills to confirm the acts of President Lincoln—to employ volunteers—to enforce the laws—to increase the military establishment—for the better organization of the military—to promote the efficiency and organization of the volunteer forces, and to call the military force of the United States "the National Guard."

PRESIDENT DAVIS.—The Greensboro' Patriot speaks our sentiments, not less than its own, in the following allusion to the President of the Confederate States. He has overcome our prejudices, and commanded our admiration and respect. If a weak or corrupt man had been at the head of affairs, how vastly different would have been the condition of the South. But the confidence inspired by him makes the South strong, morally, physically and financially. May his life be spared to shape the course of the infant Republic till, with the blessing of Providence, peace and independence shall crown his efforts.

"So far (says the Patriot) as relates to the present Executive of the Southern Confederacy, we can only say, that since he has occupied the important position he now holds, he has, in our humble opinion, exhibited talent of a high order, and cool, discriminating judgment, under circumstances of great responsibility. With our prejudices originally against him, so far, in the administration of President Davis, we have seen much to approve and but little to condemn."

GEN. MAGRUDER.—This gallant officer is about 54 years of age. He is a native of Virginia, though his father was from Maryland. He graduated at West Point in 1830. He was in nine battles in Mexico, including Palo Alto, Resaca de la Palma, Contreras, Cherubusco, Mclino del Rey, and Chepultepec. He was never present at a defeat; has been twice wounded slightly, once by a musket ball in the hand, and once knocked senseless from his horse by a grape shot. Once his horse was shot dead while he held the bridle before mounting.

SECRETARY CAMERON.—The Philadelphia Inquirer says that the Secretary of War is the weak spot in the Lincoln administration, possessing neither the President's nor the people's confidence, and a fit person to be made responsible for the late military disasters. It adds,—

Between two stools, our three months' volunteers seem quite likely to come to the ground. They write to the Secretary of War to say that they are barefooted, and more or less naked, that they would like to be able to leave their tents in daylight without infringing the laws of decency, &c. Mr. Cameron replied that the United States cannot supply the three months' volunteers with clothing, and refers them to Gov. Curtin. That functionary makes answer—Fellow-citizens, have I not already given you a complete outfit of shoddy and pine shaving shoes? If your shoes did not last three days, reflect that my proteges have made a handsome thing of it. If your trowsers have dropped to rags at once, consider that my contractors could not make cent per cent. and furnish you with a respectable article. If your clothes are not well lined, their pockets are. If you are not well shod, you are well shodded—so be satisfied.

We are told by a friend, who has a relative amongst the troops at Federal Hill, that his clothes were in rags three days after being put on—that he had eaten no meat, none fit to eat having been served out, &c., &c. If Mr Cameron refers to Gov. Curtin respecting clothes, Gov. Curtin may refer back to Mr. Cameron respecting such abominable rations—*Arcades ambo par nobile fratrum.*

A CURIOUS NOTION.—The New York Herald of the 27th ult., after recounting the evidences of British and French determination to protect their commerce in American waters, and admitting that this will lead to war with one or both of those nations, has the following funny proposition:—

"What therefore occurs to us is the folly of North and South making war upon each other while the common enemies of both sections are preparing to join in the fray. Instead of shedding the blood of our fellow men, let us, North and South, unite to resent this threatened interference on the part of England, and to withdraw St. Domingo from the greedy grasp of Spain. Let half of the Northern and half of the Southern army join hands in a common cause, and proceed directly to drive the British power out of Canada, and after that to drive the Spanish power out of St. Domingo. We have the strength to do it, and why should we not have the will? What would sooner promote the reconciliation of the North and South and make loyal the rebellious ranks? Let us, in view of foreign war and prestige, settle our differences and vindicate our national honor. We admit that, if we invade Canada, we shall have to fight the British fleet, but as that seems to be inevitable in any case, we might as well be on the aggressive as the defensive side. Why should we waste our strength and imperil our greatness by domestic strife, which exposes us to all the dangers that now menace us? Let us combine against the common enemy and dispute the supremacy of the Mistress of the Seas. We have had enough of British treachery, and we are indeed, a suicidal people if we remain so divided among ourselves as to become the prey of a Power that would gladly hail our utter dismemberment and ruin."

As to the folly of the North in making war upon the South, we readily admit that; but that the Southern army or the Southern people can ever again "join hands in a common cause" with the North, is a notion that the North may as well get rid of with all possible dispatch. "We have had enough of *Northern* treachery." We hope the yankees will have a war with England, in which case Southern sympathies will be with England, as Southern trade and intercourse will hereafter be with England, instead of with the North. It is certainly an evidence of great alarm, that any body at the North should be looking to the South for help.

SEIZURE OF A PEACE PETITION IN NEW YORK.—On the 28th ult. a respectful petition to President Lincoln in favor of a general Convention of the States, which had been signed by 700 persons, many of them Wall street brokers, was seized by the police, for the alleged reason that several of the signers wished their names erased. On the next day Frederick Guion was arrested on a charge of treason, for having circulated the petition.

And this is free government!

Capt. Evans's Company of volunteers, the "Cumberland Plough Boys," 95 to 100 in number, will, we are informed, be in Fayetteville to-morrow morning to take the steamer Hurt for Wilmington.

THE RAILROADS.—The Standard says that the travel on the N. C. road has been unusually good for some months, whilst freights have diminished. Col. Fisher is about to resign the Presidency, to join his regiment. The Raleigh and Gaston road does a fine business, though freights have been almost entirely cut off. At the annual meeting on the 4th, the old Officers and Directors were re-elected, except that J. B. Batchelor, of Warren, was elected a Director instead of Major C. L. Hinton, declined. The act increasing the capital was accepted; and a dividend of 3 per cent. for the past six months was declared.

N. C. MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The 12th annual meeting was held at Raleigh on the 1st inst. The former Officers and Directors were generally re-elected. The Directors declared a dividend of 20 per cent. upon premiums for life paid during the past year. The President's Report was ordered to be printed.

LL. D.—A correspondent, "Dixie," thinks that Lincoln's Columbia College Degree "was intended, very appropriately, for *Long-Leged Devil.*"

The specie in the N. Y. city banks on the 1st inst. amounted to $42,078,011. Of stocks, U. S. 5 per cents sold at 76 to 76½, Virginia 6 per cents 44½, Missouri 35½, Tennessee 37 to 37½.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

DEEP RIVER COAL.

As the coal of the Deep River region is now about to be brought into notice, it may not be inappropriate to make some explanations concerning it, and the operations being carried on there. All Bituminous Coal contains more or less sulphur, and this sulphur increases in quantity the nearer you approach the out-crop; hence the best and purest coal is obtained from deep shaft workings. There is but one shaft as yet in the Deep River region, it is at Egypt, and persons purchasing coal should be particular in inquiring if it came from Egypt, if they wish to obtain the best quality mined, so far.

So many exaggerated statements have gone forth as to making of oil and iron in that region, that I took the trouble to examine into what had been done, and to observe what is likely to be done. At the Farmville place a great mass of machinery, &c., has been put up, but so far as the making of oil, it was a failure—only one barrel having been made in a week. This result was the fault of the works and their management, not of the black band iron ore. A good quality of oil can made and profit accrue to the operator, if a different style of works were put up, and it is now worth the attention of our people.

At the Tysor place, where I had seen announced in the papers that vast quantities of iron had been made, I found several changes from the original plan of the works—changes which have resulted in nothing but loss; but as now they have returned to the original old plan of a Catalan forge, something may be done when the works are completed.

At Ore Hill, 10 miles north of Deep River, a furnace is being put up, and will be at work in about two weeks. The ore at this place is very superior and was used during the revolution.

At Egypt a very superior quality of coal is being taken out and 100 tons a day can easily be taken out. The only drawback is the unfinished state of the railroad.

I make these statements because I learn a quantity of outcrop coal has gone to market, and given some dissatisfaction, and that the *plain simple truth* as to what is doing on Deep River may be known.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Presuming that you would like to hear something of the "Scotch Boys," and knowing that many of your readers would, I have concluded to drop you a few hasty lines from our rough camp bench, that all may judge of our warlike acts thus far.

Early on the morning of the 19th of June, we took the cars for Wilmington—and many an eye that glanced bravely amid the interchange of farewells, and sparkled with evident impatience for the contest, grew moist as the cars sped on. Tears are not a symbol of weakness—they often index a heart of true manliness and greatness. William Wallace wept in agonizing bitterness over the ashes of his Marion, yet his cheek never blanched and his eye never quailed in the bloodiest array of battle. Napoleon, who filled cities with blood, and spread consternation through mighty empires and felt no emotion of pity, wept like a child when he parted with Josephine.

We reached Wilmington at 2 o'clock, and marched through the city to the quarters that had been prepared for us on the outskirts, called Camp Dudley. Here we found another company called the "Moore's Creek Rifle Guards," commanded by Capt. Hawes. It may be important to those interested in our chivalrous acts to know that we met *no enemy* in Wilmington; on the contrary, the many deeds of kindness there received will be graven as upon adamant on our hearts. Prominent among the names of those who have been profuse in their bounty and generosity to us, may be mentioned Messrs. McLaurin, Cronly, Banks and Spruit; these are names that cannot be forgotten.

On Monday the 1st of July, the "Scotch Boys," having been ordered from Camp Dudley to Camp Wyatt on the coast, started down the river in the steamboat Uncle Ben; and in the evening, while some of the troops were being conveyed on shore, a red flag was hoisted from the works on Confederate Point, and the roar of cannon was distinctly heard, and the smoke seen, from that and Zeik's Battery opposite.

Everything indicated early work, and the "Boys" showed the greatest impatience to go immediately to the assistance of the Forts. The next morning we learned that the firing was at one of Old Abe's blockading ships. The ship was about three miles off from our camp (Wyatt's) on Tuesday morning,—so say the pilots on the coast, we thought it farther,—but whatever the distance, we all had the pleasure of a sight of a real man-of-war vessel.

To-day, the hitherto "glorious fourth," we hear firing at intervals in the direction of Confederate Point. What is being done, we as yet, cannot conjecture.

We like our location and consider it healthy. The sea bathing is glorious, and we enjoy it as only Scotchmen can.

This point is certainly exposed, and the 8th Regiment ought to be left here for the defence of this portion of our good old State. There are, besides our company two companies at this place, the "Bladen Lt. Infantry," Capt Tate, and the "Robeson Rifle Guards," Capt. Norment,—composing as clever a band of brave men as ever went forth in defence of injured innocence or a people grossly wronged.

But our mail starts and I must close.

ONE OF THE "BOYS."

FOR THE OBSERVER.

GARYSBURG, N. C., July 5th, 1861.

Dear Sirs:—We arrived at Garysburg a week ago today, after a most disagreeable ride in the cars from Wilmington, owing to the tight squeeze from the number of soldiers; every coach filled to overflowing. Until I came here, I had not the slightest idea of the immense number of soldiers daily passing on to Virginia, some by the Petersburg and Richmond Railroad and others by the Norfolk road. Scarcely a train arrives from the South that is not loaded with men, who, judging from the enthusiasm manifested by them, are rejoicing at the speedy prospect seemingly before them, of a sight at the Northern mercenaries who compose the army of Lincoln.

I believe to-day, so anxious are the Southern soldiery for a fight, that a declaration of peace, even if the North were to yield every demand made by the South, would, instead of causing rejoicing, throw a damper on the spirits of our army, and produce more dissatisfaction and murmuring in the ranks than all the hardships and privations of camp life and forced marches. As car load after car load of soldiers pass, our men assemble on the rail road side (which passes directly through the encampment) and greet them with hearty cheers, which are as cordially returned, and if possible with compound interest.

It seems to be pretty generally understood that our regiment (3d State Troops) will leave this encampment next week en route for Mannassas, and from every indication I think there is not a man in the regiment who is not anxious for the day of departure to arrive.

Yesterday we were treated to a rich intellectual feast from Maj. Clark, who delivered, on but a few hours notice, a fine address to the regiment.

[We are too crowded this morning to give the sketch of Maj. Clark's speech with which our correspondent has favored us.]

The "Highland Boys," a fine looking volunteer company from Robeson county, 104 rank and file, under command of Capt. Thad. D. Love, Jr., arrived here yesterday. They leave to-day for Garysburg. The company paraded through the streets this morning, and appears to be exceedingly well drilled.—*Wilmington Journal, 6th.*

Capt. Barringer's Company.—This splendid Company of Cavalry from Cabarrus county, numbering 108, under its gallant and highly esteemed captain, Rufus Barringer, Esq., passed Salisbury last Wednesday morning *en route* for Asheville, N. C.—*Salisbury Banner.*

Supreme Court—Opinions.—BY PEARSON, C. J.—In Jones v. Gerock, in equity, from Jones, directing a decree for plaintiff. In Yates v. Coffield, in equity, from Martin, decree for defendant. In McWilliams v. Faulcon, in equity, from Halifax, legatee entitled to interest. In Yarborough v. Yarborough, in equity, from Franklin, declaring that there is error in the decretal order. In Brown v. Smith, from Orange, directing a venire de novo.

BY BATTLE, J.—In Moffitt v. Burges, from Randolph, affirming the judgment. In Poole v. N. C. R. R. Co., from Wake, affirming the judgment. In Wooten v. Wood, in equity, from Lenoir. In State v. Pearce, from Craven, directing a decree for the State. In Ballantyne v. Turner, in equity, from Wake.

BY MANLY, J.—In Jones v. Edwards, from Greene, affirming the judgment. In Griffin v. Foster, from Martin, affirming the judgment. In Lloyd v. Slade, in equity, from Edgecombe. In Adams v. Jones, in equity, from Wake, directing an account. In Martin v. Cook, from Wilkes, demurrer sustained, and bill dismissed.

Raleigh Standard.

LATEST WAR NEWS.

GLORIOUS NEWS.

Patterson in a Trap—Battle near Martinsburg.—Ex-Gov. Lowe, of Maryland, arrived in our city yesterday afternoon, from Winchester by the Central cars. He states that on entering the stage at Winchester, on Thursday evening, reliable intelligence was received from Martinsburg to the effect that Gen. Johnston's command had engaged the forces of the United States, estimated at 20,000, at a place called Darkville, three miles this side of Martinsburg—that General Johnston had repulsed them three times with great loss on their side, although their number largely exceeded his. Gen. Patterson is supposed to have been in command of the Federal troops. General Johnston succeeded in driving them back to Martinsburg—outflanking them and getting between them and the river, intercepted their retreat.

From the topography of the country at and around Martinsburg, the Federal army is thus held in a trap, and between the upper and nether millstones of Johnston and Beauregard, who will doubtless grind them to powder, unless the Federal commander has judged "discretion to be the better part of valor," and surrendered.

Of course the report we published yesterday morning of Patterson's retreat across the Potomac into Maryland, was untrue.

An order had been received at Martinsburg, from Gen. Johnston, to remove the women and children.

It was not known by our informant what was the extent of loss on either side.

Details of the Battle near Williamsport.—Several persons present at the recent engagements near Martinsburg concur, substantially, in the following accounts:

On Tuesday last the Yankee forces, numbering near 10,000, while approaching Martinsburg, were met by Col. Jackson's advance, about 700 strong, and a squadron of cavalry under Col. Stuart. The Federal forces, excepting Sherman's boasted battery, occupied a forest. The Confederate troops advanced, under the protection of a rail fence, to within three hundred yards of the enemy. Col. Stuart opened the engagement by capturing the van of the enemy, consisting of an entire company of Pennsylvanians; a sharp firing was kept up for an hour and a half between the main bodies, with a loss to the enemy estimated at the minimum of 67 killed, 85 wounded, and 53 prisoners; when the firing ceased, and Colonel Jackson fell back slowly to a stronger position nearer Martinsburg, with a loss on his side of three killed and five wounded.

Gen. Johnston, being notified, advanced from Winchester with his forces, and reliable reports received yesterday say, that in conjunction with Col. Jackson's force, he three several times repulsed the attacks of Gen. Patterson's entire army of about 20,000 men; and drove him into Martinsburg. Gen. Johnston has since succeeded in throwing his army between Gen. Patterson and the Potomac, thus cutting off retreat, while reinforcements are constantly arriving from Beauregard's camp at Manassas in sufficient numbers to assure the complete discomfiture, if not capture, of the entire Hessian force, which may God grant.

LOUISVILLE, Ken., July 5.—Not a word has been received here in confirmation of Gen. Patterson's dispatch, which was telegraphed here on yesterday at noon. The details of such an affair would not have been withheld. The usual morning's report from Trieste fails to-day, and last night's midnight dispatch contained nothing. The invaders evidently have nothing encouraging. [This dispatch evidently refers to the engagement reported near Martinsburg; and while we have not received the first dispatch referred to, we have heard enough to satisfy us that General Patterson had no encouraging news to communicate to his friends, no matter how sanguine he may have been of a brilliant victory over the Confederate forces.]

A SKIRMISH AT NEWPORT NEWS.

Passengers who came up by the James River steamer yesterday, report a skirmish which took place near Newport News, on Thursday night. It is said that about 150 Louisianians, headed by Col. De Russy, who were out reconnoitering, encountered the New York Zouave Regiment of Col. Duryea, and a brisk fire was commenced and continued for some time on both sides.

It is thought that many of the enemy were killed, but the number of course is unknown to our men. We regret to hear that on our side there were two killed, and one of these was Col. De Russy, of the Louisiana Regiment. Col. De R. was widely known in Virginia, and his death will be universally lamented.

Passengers who came up on the Norfolk Railroad yesterday afternoon, say that there was heavy firing in the direction of Newport News yesterday morning, and many think that Gen. Magruder has again engaged the Vandals.—*Petersburg Express, 6th.*

Firing at Mathias' Point.—Passengers who left Fredericksburg Friday morning state that a report prevailed there on yesterday that heavy firing had been heard in the neighborhood of Mathias' Point. It is to be hoped that the "glorious Fourth" was celebrated in a becoming manner by giving the Yankees as sound a threshing as Johnston inflicted upon them about the same time near Martinsburg.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

From Old Point.—The steamer Adelaide, at Baltimore on Wednesday, reports that Gen. Butler was withdrawing his troops from Newport News and concentrating them at Hampton, an early attack at Newport News being anticipated.

The federal steamer Cataline was burnt at Old Point on the 4th.

ALEXANDRIA, July 4.—The city is quiet. Two Southern battalions [or balloons, some papers have it] are in sight, reconnoitering.

WESTERN VIRGINIA.—Gov. Wise, with 7000 men, is said to have been at Buchanan on the 28th and the enemy so near him that a fight was anticipated in 24 hours. So say letters in Cincinnati papers.

The tory "Legislature of Virginia" assembled at Wheeling on the 2d. "Gov. Pierpont" sent a message with a document from Washington officially recognizing this tory government. [How Lincoln can recognize such a bogus concern we cannot imagine. It is in the teeth of all he is now contending for.]

From Missouri.—LOUISVILLE, KY., July 4.—There are now at Yellville 5,500 troops, including 1,000 Tennesseeans, 2,000 Arkansians and 800 Kentuckians, with ten pieces of flying artillery. The indications are that about 20,000 men are to advance, and every able-bodied man in Southern Missouri is enrolling his name.

From California.—Gen. Johnston is reported to have resigned his commission in the U. S. Army, and was about starting overland for Texas, with 50 Californians to aid the Confederates.

Connecticut.—HARTFORD, July 5.—Ex-Gov. Seymour offered in the House yesterday, a resolution virtually upholding the position of the Confederate States. It was supported by eighteen fearless democrats.

An Army of Occupation.—The New York Express in an article on the military occupation of Baltimore says:

We see, however, in this armed occupation, what forces will be necessary in about every Southern city—as we march on to occupy. It seems to enter into but few men's heads, that after every step's advance, as many men must be left behind to occupy as to go ahead, to fight. When this begins to be a little comprehended, the common sense of settling this civil war, if possible, will become more apparent.

Later from Europe.—The Persia, at New York, brings Liverpool dates to the 22d.

It is reported that U. S. Minister Dayton has remonstrated against the assimilation of the position of the Southern States with Italy, in an article recent published in the Patrie and Moniteur.

The Southern Commissioners are still in Paris, but the French Government will hold no communication except with the Washington Government.

An immense fire had occurred in London.

Cotton quiet but steady. Sales of the 22d, 8000 bales. Breadstuffs and provisions dull.

BOSTON, July 4.—There has been a dreadful conflagration in East Boston, destroying wharves and salt warehouses, Suffolk Mills, East Boston Iron Foundry, Machine Shops, Sectional Dock, Marine Railway, and Marine and Chemical Warehouses; fully one hundred dwellings, an immense amount of lumber, timber, marine stores, a gunboat; four vessels totally destroyed, and four badly injured; also, twelve dwellings destroyed in another part of the city.

MARRIED,

In Salisbury, on the 24th inst., by Rev. J. Rumple, Mr. S. H. WILEY to Miss MIRIAM, daughter of Mr. Wm. Murdoch.

TAXES.

I WILL be at the Store formerly occupied by J. H. Roberts & Co., the balance of July, to take the Tax List. No Lists will be taken after this month expires.

July 8.—37-2w J. H. ROBERTS.

☞ **I announce myself as a candidate for the office of Superior Court Clerk of Robeson County. Election in August next.**

ENOCH WARD.

July 4. 37*4w

LINCOLN'S MESSAGE.

The President asserts that the Administration was forced in the early days of its existence to suspend all the functions of Government in the Southern States, except the public post. The national property in those States had been seized by their authorities, with the exception of Forts Pickens and Monroe. Forts Jefferson, Sumter and Taylor had fallen into their hands, and been placed in a state of offence against the Federal Government. These States had also organized armies with intentions avowedly hostile to the Federal Government. By some means, a disproportionate allowance of the public arms, munitions, and treasure had previously to the rebellion found their way to the South; and all this accumulation of Federal property and money had been seized by the Southern State Governments. The Federal navy and army had been scattered great distances, and the officers had resigned in great numbers. Ordinances declaring their separation from the Union had been passed by the Conventions of these States, and they had leagued together under the name of a Confederacy. They were in this form applying for foreign recognition and assistance. The incoming Administration had believed it a duty to prevent the threatened dismemberment of the Union, and the choice of means thought best for that purpose had been indicated in the Inaugural. The Administration had exhausted all peaceful means before resorting to coercive measures. The Government had sought only to hold on to the public places and property, and to collect the public revenue, and trusted to time, discussion and the ballot box for the rest: engaging itself, in the meantime, to continue all the functions and duties of Government compatible with keeping its authority on foot.

On March 14th, a letter had been received from Maj Anderson, at Fort Sumter, declaring that the place could not be longer held without assistance. On consultation with Gen. Scott, it was ascertained that the force then at the disposal of the Government was not adequate to the relief of the place, and that General believed it the duty of the Administration to withdraw the garrison without attempting to throw provisions into the fort. The Government, however, believed such action ruinous to its authority, discouraging to its friends, encouraging to its foes, and securing to the Confederate States a recognition abroad; in short, that it would be national destruction, if this course could not be avoided previously to the starvation of the garrison. Orders were immediately issued for the reinforcement of Fort Pickens, and for holding on to Sumter to the last.

[Here the dispatch, as received from the telegraph, becomes unintelligible and incapable of a fair translation, and we were compelled to pass over a long string of incoherent words about Forts Pickens, Sumter and reinforcements.]

The Confederate States begun the conflict and forced upon the country the destructive issue of immediate dissolution. The issue involves more than the fate of the Union; it must solve the question whether a people's Government is capable of maintaining its integrity against domestic foes, or whether individuals, too few to control the Administration by legal means, can break up the Government at pleasure, and thus end all free government on earth. They force the question, must the Government be too strong for liberty or too weak to maintain its own existence. The Government had no choice but to call out the war power to resist the forces employed for its destruction. The response to its call surpassed the most sanguine expectations. Of the slave States, however, Delaware alone responded. A few regiments from other slave States have been raised by individual enterprise only, and accepted. The Border States were not uniform in their action. The course of Virginia was most remarkable and important. Her Convention was in session when Fort Sumter fell, with a large Union majority, which went over suddenly, and carried the State immediately out of the Union, made large military preparations, seized much Federal property, received large bodies of Confederate troops, entered into treaties, sent representatives to the Confederate Council, and permitted the insurrectionary Government to assemble at Virginia's Capitol. The Government has had no choice left about the course it should pursue in Virginia, and enters on it with the less regret from having been called on to protect loyal citizens in that State whom it is bound to sustain.

The Border States favored an armed neutrality, which would, if permitted, become complete disunion, and would build impassable walls along the line of separation. Neutrality would tie the hands of Unionists and free those of the Insurrectionists, by taking all the trouble from secession, except that which comes from the external blockade. It gives malcontents disunion without risk. It recognizes no fidelity to the Constitution, no obligation to the Union, while many loyalists are forced to recruit the State armies.

The Government had first called for 75,000 troops, denounced privateering, and proclaimed a blockade. It asked troops for three years, and large additions to the army and navy. It ventured on its measures under popular demand and for the public safety, trusting for Congressional ratification. It had soon found it necessary to authorize commanding generals to suspend the *habeas corpus* whenever public safety required it. This was necessary to the execution of the laws.

[Here he enters into a long digression to prove the necessity of the suspension of the *habeas corpus;* and the late hour (3 o'clock Saturday morning) compels us to go to press, to meet the engagements of the mail.]

The sentinel who took two Yankees prisoners, while standing guard near Manassas Junction, last week, is Mr. Wm. P. Bowe, (son of Wm. Bowe, Esq., of this county.) He is a member of the Danville Blues, and had been posted in the woods some distance from camp; about sun down he descried two men approaching him, but unable to tell at the distance whether they were foes or friends, he fell behind a tree, sprang the hammer of his musket and awaited their approach; arriving close enough for him to see that they were Lincolnites, he stepped from behind the tree with presented arms, and ordered them to surrender, which they did, although armed, and Mr. Bowe had them marched into camp. Nobly done! Hurra for old Caswell!—*Milton Chronicle.*

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—July 8.

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Our market for country produce remains unchanged.

Corrected by PEMBERTON & SLOAN.

FLORAL COLLEGE.

THE FALL SESSION in this Institution will commence on the 17th of July.

An ample and competent corps of Teachers in all the departments will be in attendance. Floral College is proverbially healthy; and, in these troublous times, is as safe a retreat as can anywhere be found. Terms as heretofore. Half must be paid in advance.

DANIEL JOHNSON, Principal.

July 3, 1861. 37*tf

THE BUFFALO MALE AND FEMALE SCHOOLS

WILL open on MONDAY, 8th JULY, and continue twenty weeks.

D. McINTYRE, } Principals.
Mrs. D. McINTYRE, }

Buffalo, Moore Co., N. C., July 4, 1861. 37*3tpd

To Hire.

A NEGRO WOMAN to hire for balance of the year. She is a good Cook. Apply to

July 8. JAS. G. COOK.

Notice.

ON and after to-day no ICE will be sold for less than 3 cents per lb. D. ANDERSON.

July 8, 1861. 37tf

ORDER QUICK!
NAVY PISTOLS!
Colt's Large Size!!

JUST RECEIVED!!!

Silk and Worsted Sashes, Bugles for Officers' Hats, &c. &c.

1 Bale Gray Flannel.

Goods constantly arriving; for sale by piece or bale, at O. S. BALDWIN'S,
38 Market st.,
Wilmington, N. C.

July 5, 1861. 37-2t

GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers in Groceries,

AND IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

Hardware and Cutlery, Swedes Iron, &c.,

HAY STREET, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

July 2, 1861. 36tf

Molasses.

30 HHDS. MOLASSES, for sale by

July 2, 1861. G. W. WILLIAMS & CO. 36-2m

RANDOLPH COUNTY.

AT a special term of Randolph County Court, begun and held for said county, on the 21st day of June, A. D., 1861, convened according to the provisions of an Act of the General Assembly, entitled "An Act to authorize the County Courts and corporate towns and cities to lay taxes for police purposes," a majority of all the justices of said county being present, the following proceedings were had:

It is ordered by the Court, that for the purpose of rendering aid and support to the indigent families of persons engaged in the military service of the State, that a loan of forty thousand dollars, in such sums and from time to time as the members of the Court hereinafter may deem necessary; and for the purpose of negotiating said loan and directing the application of it, the following members of the Court are designated as a committee, to be called the executive committee, to-wit: John B. Troy, Jesse Walker and Alexander S. Horney.

It is further ordered, That said committee have leave to negotiate said loan on such terms and in such amounts as they may deem the most expedient, and the said committee shall cause the amount and date of each certificate, and the name of the person or corporation to which issued, to be recorded in a book to be kept by them for that purpose; and they shall cause said book to be laid before the said Court at next February Term, and at any other term when required by the Court.

It is further ordered, That said committee pay into the hands of an agent, to be elected by the Court, the moneys raised by said certificates, and take from him a bond in such penal sum as they shall deem adequate, with two or more good securities, conditioned for the faithful disbursement, and accounting for the funds that may come to his hands, according to the orders of said committee and the Court, which bond shall be filed with the Clerk of the County Court, for safe keeping.

It is further ordered, That said executive committee shall appoint a chairman, who shall sign all drafts on the agent, and they shall have full power to adopt all such rules and regulations as they may deem necessary and proper to carry into effect the objects of the act aforesaid.

It is further ordered, That a committee of three be appointed by this Court in each Captain's district, whose duty it shall be to report to the executive committee, the families in their districts entitled to the relief contemplated by said act, and all facts tending to enable the executive committee to decide on the amount of relief which should be granted to each family.

It is further ordered, That a majority of the members of said executive committee shall have power to act, and the County Court at any regular term may fill vacancies in said committee, occasioned by death, resignation or removal, and a majority of the Justices may at any time abolish said committee or remove any member of it.

It is further ordered, That said Executive Committee keep a journal of their proceedings, and such journal shall be at all times open to the inspection of any member of the Court, or any tax-payer.

It is further ordered by the Court, That the committee of Finance audit all claims for expenses incurred by individuals in clothing, provisioning, and drilling or otherwise fitting out any company of volunteers now in the service of the State, or which may hereafter enter the service, incurred prior to such company's being tendered and accepted by the Governor, and that said committee certify to this Court, or to any Board or tribunal authorized to refund such expenses, the amount of each of such claims which in their opinion ought to be refunded.

It is further ordered, That each member of the Executive Committee shall receive two dollars for each day he may attend said committee in discharge of his duties, to be paid by the County Trustee, on the order of the County Court.

It is further ordered by the Court, That out of the aforesaid forty thousand dollars, the Executive Committee direct the Agent to pay the expenses incurred in organizing any volunteer company heretofore tendered and accepted: *Provided*, the accounts of such expenses shall first be audited and approved by the Committee of Finance.

Be it further ordered, That the County Trustee be draw

BOARD OF CLAIMS.

An Ordinance to provide for the appointment of a Board of Claims.

Be it ordained, &c., That a Board of Claims, to consist of three members, two of whom shall be a quorum to do business, be elected by the Convention, whose duty it shall be to audit and settle upon principles of equity and justice, all claims that may be presented against the State, for expenses incurred towards the arming, equipping, subsistence and transportation of our volunteer troops, and of munitions of war, and for bounty paid said troops, either in the military or naval service of the State, and other expenses incurred in the defence of the State, prior to the 20th of May 1861, and all County claims, and other claims of the character aforesaid, arising since the 20th of May 1861, which are not provided for by law; and no County or Corporation claim shall be entertained by said Board, unless the same shall be certified by the County Trustee or Chairman of the County Court, or by the corporate authorities of any corporation, as the case may be, whence the claim or claims may come.

Be it further ordained, &c., That the members of the said Board of Claims shall take and subscribe an oath faithfully and impartially to discharge their duties; they may employ a Clerk, who shall record the proceedings of the Board; they shall give general and public notice of the times and places of their sittings, they shall be authorized to administer oaths and to require affidavits to be made, when necessary. The said Board shall report the result of their labors, and proceedings, with a brief statement of the character of each claim allowed, at the conclusion of their labors, or from time to time, as they may think proper, to this Convention—either at the present or any future session. Each member of the Board shall be allowed six dollars per day, and the Clerk shall be allowed four dollars per day, for each day they shall be actually employed

Be it further ordained, &c., That this ordinance shall remain in force, and the Board hereby provided for shall continue in existence till the 15th day of December next, subject to amendment, modification, or repeal by this Convention. And in case of the death, resignation or refusal to serve of any member of said Board of Claims, during any recess, or after the final adjournment of this Convention, such vacancy shall be supplied by the appointment of the Governor.

An Ordinance to amend an ordinance passed at the present Session of this Convention, entitled "an ordinance to provide for a Board of Claims."

Be it ordained, That the ordinance passed at the present Session entitled "an ordinance to provide for a Board of Claims," ratified on the 8th day of June 1861, be and the same is hereby so amended and modified, as to provide that the said Board of Claims shall report the result of their action on such claims as they may allow, to the General Assembly, at its next session, and that the General Assembly is hereby authorized to pass finally on such allowed claims and make provisions for their immediate payments; and that all such claims as may not be reported to and passed upon by the General Assembly shall be reported to the Convention at its adjourned session in November for the final action of said Convention.

Read three times and passed. June 28th, 1861.

W. N. EDWARDS, *Pres. of the Convention.*

RULES OF BOARD OF CLAIMS.

The Board of Claims was this day organized for the dispatch of business, and has adopted the following rules:

1. Until otherwise directed the Board will hold its sessions in the Capitol at Raleigh, and will be ready each day to receive, hear, and consider claims after 9 o'clock, A. M.

2. Each claim must present distinctly the items of which it may consist, and the price of each item. When the claim consists both of material and the labor expended on it, the price of each must be stated. For example—where clothing or tents are charged for, each article, the quality of cloth, the number of yards of each quality, the cost per yard of each kind and cost of making, must be separately stated.

3. Claims for articles furnished by others and paid for by the claimant must be accompanied by the vouchers for such payments, and the general statements or accounts of items must refer to such vouchers by number, or in some other intelligible manner.

4. Every person presenting a claim shall make affidavit before the Board, or a Clerk of a Court of Record, or one of the Judges of the Supreme or Superior Courts, that he is the sole owner of such claim, or, if others are interested, shall state who they are, and in what proportions.

5. When any part of an article shall, in material or manufacture, have been a gift of patriotism, it must be stated, with its customary price, had it been charged; and also by whom, individually or collectively, such gift was made.

6. Each claim must be accompanied by a plain statement of its foundation and merits, and the law, requisition or authority supporting it, if any, must be referred to; and the evidence of it must be annexed, if documentary—or referred to if otherwise.

7. The statement must be addressed to the Board and signed by the party, or his agent, duly constituted, in writing.

8. When a claim is presented through an agent paid, or expecting pay for his services, he shall subscribe the declaration, "I have no reason to believe that this claim or any part of it is untrue or unjust."

9. When such agent shall present a claim, the principal, if not in the army, and out of the State, must subscribe the declaration, *endorsed on the statement*, "I know the contents of this paper." If the claimant be in the army and out of the State, any person as agent, may subscribe the same, averring that the statement is true, of his own knowledge.

10. The Board suggests that every claimant should present his whole claim at the same time, and not in parcels at different times.

11. Papers once presented to the Board will be regarded as filed, and under its control.

B. F. MOORE,
P. H. WINSTON, Jr., } *Comm'rs.*
S. F. PHILLIPS,

Raleigh, June 27, 1861.

RESIGNATION OF GEN. ERWIN.

To the People of the Forty-Ninth Senatorial District:

I have resigned my seat in the Senate of this State, and take the earliest opportunity I have had since I determined to do so to inform you of the fact, in order that you may elect some person to fill the vacancy occasioned by my resignation. The Convention now in session has been entertaining a proposition to abolish the present Legislature and to take upon itself all the duties of legislation which the General Assembly if it should reassemble would be called upon to perform. This, I think, would be a wise and prudent course. The Convention represents the sovereignty of the people—is fresh from the people, and is, in my judgment, entirely competent to transact the important business which will alone make a called session of the General Assembly at all necessary. The difference in the cost to the people is an important and ought to be a controlling reason for the transaction of the public business by the Convention.

Let the action of the Convention upon this subject be as it may, I feel it to be my imperative duty to serve the cause of Southern Independence in the army of my country and leave the business of legislation to others.

* * * * * The Union men, with as much alacrity and zeal as the Secessionists, have turned out in defence of the country. The slave holder and the non-slave holder stand side by side in the ranks of our brave and patriotic soldiery. The mechanic, the farmer, the lawyer, the doctor, the rich and the poor, of all classes and all callings in life, have flocked to the standard of Southern Independence. Determined to resist the tyranny and usurpation of an ignorant, corrupt and cruel administration of the Federal Government, our people are certain to be the victors in the present struggle. Of the action of the people of this State of all parties nobody can complain. In a moment they buried all old party differences. Before the echoes from the cannonade of Sumter were hushed they began to rally for the defence of the South. Thousands left their business, their friends, their wives, children, their homes, everything, to enlist in the armies of their country, and not a man among the many hundreds to whom I have talked in the mountains, ever asked *what pay he was to receive.* Pity it is that some corresponding vigor, energy, and intelligence have not animated the directors of our military affairs in this State, so that due advantage might have been taken of the military ardor of the people. Such was not the case. Disease preying upon a naturally feeble mind, and great events pressing for instant decisive action upon an irresolute and timid disposition—these, and the perplexities occasioned by the ceaseless importunities of thousands of greedy office hunters—among whom figured conspicuously and successfully the most notorious submissionists in the State—utterly unfitted his Excellency the Governor for the discharge of his duties. The crowds who besieged him day and night for office would not permit him to know the truth. He was imposed upon in some cases, mistaken in others, and in very many others driven to extremities by the pertinacious solicitations of those who stuck to him like leeches. He was absolutely forced to make appointments he might, perhaps, not otherwise have made. The confusion of ideas which naturally and necessarily prevailed in the Governor's mind, and which I suppose still prevails, will no doubt account for some inconsistencies in his conduct which have been remarked upon here. For instance: his failure to arm the Buncombe Riflemen as he promised me last winter to do. His permitting the rifles which our Buncombe company had to be taken away from them and given to a company commanded by a brother of his Adjutant General, after his Adjutant General had expressly promised me and Capt. McDowell that the Buncombe company should retain the arms which they had been accustomed to use. His organizing and disposing of Regiments so as to throw our mountain men upon the sickly coasts of Virginia, to die of disease engendered by bad water and a hot climate, when the protests of the soldiers and their representatives in the Legislature were made known to him against such a proceeding. His breaking up a camp of instruction at this place and marching men off to Raleigh, at great expense to the State, when they could have been sooner organized, as cheaply subsisted, and as well drilled here as they have been at Raleigh. These are but a few instances of the troubles into which the Governor has got himself and the soldiers, not, it is to be hoped, from any incompetency or incapacity on his part, but because things have got generally mixed up at Raleigh since the war, and they have not yet found the man to untangle them. Moreover the Governor was not elected for a war. When he conquered ad valorem his mission was accomplished.

I cannot close this communication without attempting to answer the enquiry, "Have we an Adjutant General?" It is believed by well informed persons at Raleigh that we have. He must be an important personage, as it has been reported that the Convention had gone into secret session on him. Nobody knows what he does, or what he ought to do. The militia system having been broken up, and most of the men subject to military duty having volunteered, and there being no militia now to muster and nothing to do in that department, if is understood that Gen. Hoke has been relieved from all other duty and assigned to the supreme command of the militia. The Convention no doubt will not abolish him as it proposes to do the Legislature, because his Excellency the Governor will insist that as he is unfit for any other kind of business, and as there is nothing to do in the office which he fills, he ought to retain it at a salary of $1,800 a year. What is the use of being a Governor if you can't provide for your friends?

I am not and have not been an applicant to his Excellency or his Excellency's Adjutant for any office; and they have none to confer which I would accept. I can therefore speak freely and without restraint, either to praise or censure them. By the authority of Gov. Wise of Virginia, who is acting under a commission from President Davis, I am engaged in raising recruits for his Legion. I will enlist mounted men or infantry, and hope to be able to get to the seat of war some months before those who have to reach there through the circumlocution office at Raleigh.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

MARCUS ERWIN.

Asheville, June16, 1861.

The Confederate Government Responsible.—The Convention having provided for the transfer to the Confederate States of all the forts, arsenal, navy, &c., as well as the entire conduct of the active military operations of the State, President Davis assumes the entire responsibility of protecting the State against invasion or of repelling the enemy at any point. The ability of the Confederate States government to do this, no one doubts. It has the entire confidence of our people.

Our citizens therefore, who have volunteered, who do not join the State army for the war, and who are not included in the six regiments of volunteers, will not be disbanded at once, as many seem to suppose.

Until the war is at an end, we must advise our volunteers on their return home not to *disband.* Keep up your organization, if possible, and continue to drill. We fear your services will still be demanded

Raleigh Standard.

From the Fredericksburg Herald.

DEPREDATIONS OF THE ENEMY.

The Naval force of Lincoln, prowling along the Potomac, is composed of men in every way worthy their Federal masters. They have proved their valor in firing at defenceless houses; in landing their soldiers where there was no danger; in thieving, and in destroying the property of unoffending gentlemen.

Their war vessels have, within the last week, on several occasions, fired upon the private house of Custis Grymes, in King George—throwing shells with impunity—not caring whether the lives of women and children were sacrificed thereby. They also fired on a building close by Mr G's residence, used as a hospital, and on which a hospital flag was flying; thus setting at defiance the laws of all civilization.

On Tuesday they fired shells into the house of Dr. Abraham Hooe, below Mathias' Point, setting it on fire, and razing it to the ground. This residence has been in the Hooe family for many generations. It was respected by the enemy during the Revolution, and during the war of 1812. Although the British had it in their power to burn it down, yet they proved their magnanimity by allowing it to stand unharmed. It was left for these BRETHREN of ours, these members, until a recent period, of a common government, to turn their vandal hands upon private property.

The depredations on the Rappahannock river, near the mouth, are much the same character as those we have noticed on the Potomac. They have stolen cattle; they have endangered the lives of innocent parties.

But the wicked shall not always escape and go unpunished. So it proved in a recent foray, and now that the wrath of a community has been stirred, we may expect to hear of like punishment inflicted on the Yankee crews who infest Virginia waters.

From the Wheeling Intelligencer (republican.)

SHINNSTON, Va., June 22.—Yesterday a detachment of Ohio troops, under Captain Calle, arrived here from Mannington. Shortly after nightfall Capt. Calle detached a squad of men to go down to Righter's under the guidance of two of our citizens. On arriving at Righter's house Captain Calle left his men in the yard, and advanced to the door, but could not gain admittance. In a few moments a signal was heard at the back of the house, and instantly about seventy or eighty rebels, who had been collected and concealed by Righter in the orchard, rushed around the corner of the house and fired on Captain Calle and his men, wounding one in the breast, another in the arm, and wounding John Nay, one of our citizens, very badly in the groin. On this attack the troops fired and dispersed, leaving Nay and the man wounded in the breast lying on the ground. They were afterwards carried to Nay's father's, who lives about half a mile from Righter's. The one wounded in the breast has since died.

Capt. C., this morning with about 250 men—went to Righter's, great numbers of our citizens accompanying. They found the premises deserted. The troops entered his house and appropriated everything they thought would be useful. They then set fire to the house, one of the finest in this section of the country, to the stables, barn, and all the outbuildings, and they were consumed in one general conflagration. I was present and witnessed it. They then took all the horses on the farm, several wagons and buggies, loaded the wounded men into them and moved to Mannington.

The Intelligencer remarks, editorially, that Nay is supposed to be mortally wounded, and that four or five of his friends were fired on and three killed. The property destroyed at Righter's was very valuable. The residence was a very fine one, and the horses and other stock on the farm (which is one of the best in Marion county,) are of superior quality. Mr. R. lived like a prince, but now all is destroyed.

Feeling the Pressure.—The workingmen of the upper wards of Philadelphia, reduced almost to starvation, met together on Wednesday afternoon in pursuance of the following call:

NOTICE.—A meeting of the unemployed citizens of the 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th Wards will be held this afternoon, at 3 o'clock, at the Military Hall, to present an humble address to the City Councils to furnish employment on some city works, even sweeping the streets, and save hundreds from perishing of hunger, many of whom are now absolutely suffering for want of means to buy a loaf. MANY CITIZENS.

The meeting was a large one, and the statements made of the prevalent destitution were most appalling. One speaker, a Mr. Ward, stated that some of them had been made familiar with the pangs of starvation; for in that very district starvation abounded, and had sent some of its victims from their midst. He said the workingmen called for no charity. They appealed not to the cold heart of man. They desired to toil and sweat as they have hitherto done. We are getting weak and faint. There are many among us who have not tasted flesh for two months. Only give us work, that is what we want—work, work!"

Resolutions were passed calling upon the city Government to *create* work for them, and a committee was appointed to call another meeting whenever deemed necessary.

It is stated that less than a hundred men at present have employment in the districts named, out of a population of many thousands. All the factories are closed, and the greatest amount of want exists.

SOLDIERS' LAW IN WASHINGTON CITY.—The Republican Lincoln (paper) gives an account of the sacking of the restaurant of Mr. Emrich, on 11th street, near Pennsylvania avenue, on the 26th ult., by about 30 or 40 drunken New Jersey soldiers. They broke open the doors, fired through the doors and windows, and broke to pieces all the furniture, glass and crockery.

North Carolina Coal.—We yesterday had the pleasure of meeting Mr. James Browne, of this city, who has just returned from a visit of inspection to the coal beds in North Carolina. This region is situated on Deep river, in Chatham county, N. C., about fifty miles above Fayetteville. He reports the resources of coal to be perfectly inexhaustible, and he has made arrangements to secure for the future a supply for Charleston. This is, indeed, gratifying news.

Charleston Mercury.

Anson.—A friend writes from Anson County as follows:

"Our third company, the "Pee Dee Wild Cats," is now nearly equipped (with the exception of *arms* alone,) and prepared for service, and will be tendered to the Governor in a few days, if the rumor that he refuses to receive any more twelve months volunteers does not cause a slight delay. The company is composed of the right materials and will do good service. Officers as follows:

Captain, J. C. Caraway; 1st Lieut., J. J. Cox; 2d do., J. C. McLauchlin; 3d do., E. R. Liles; 1st Sergeant, J. F. Bradley; 2d do., Wm. S. Diggs; 3d do., J. A. Liles; 4th do., W. G. Meacham; 5th do., Jas. M. Smith; 1st Corporal, T. R. Knotts; 2d do., F. M. Neal; 3d do., B. F. Clark; 4th do., W. W. Boggan. Chas. B. Lindsey, Quarter-master; Dr. W. H. Battle, Surgeon; W. H Smith, Ensign; B. M. McLauchlin, Drill-master.

Raleigh Standard.

Montgomery County.—Montgomery county has sent one Company into the field, and the second is now ready to march for Virginia, or any where else their services may be required.

Salisbury Watchman.

HOMICIDE.—James Richards shot and killed J. F. Hough at Monroe, Union County, N. C. on the 24th ult. He says that the shooting was accidental, though it is believed that he intended to shoot another person. He was committed. The community was greatly excited by the occurrence, Mr. Hough, who was Clerk of the County Court, being greatly respected and beloved.

NEW GOODS.

THE subscriber is now receiving a large and well selected stock of GOODS, consisting of

GROCERIES, HARDWARE AND CUTLERY, BAGGING AND ROPE, SADDLERY, &c., FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC LIQUORS,

and many other articles, which he offers low for CASH, or on SHORT TIME to prompt paying customers.

All kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods.

Sheetings and Cotton Yarns on hand at all times, at Manufacturers' prices.

All persons are respectfully invited to give me a call, at the old stand of J. & T. Waddill, South side Hay st.

A. N. McDONALD.

Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 24, 1860. 55tf

FISH! FISH!!

NEW MACKEREL, Nos. 1, 2 and 3.
" WHITE FISH.
" HERRING, &c. &c.

Call at A. N. McDONALD'S, South-side Hay Street.

Oct 1. 57-tf

To Land Buyers.

THE undersigned offers for sale, in the Coal region, and within eight miles of the terminus of the Fayetteville & Western Rail Road on Deep River,

EIGHT HUNDRED ACRES OF LAND,

adjoining the land belonging to the estate of George Wilcox, dec'd, and lying three miles South from Carbonton, on Little Pocket Creek, Moore county.

These Lands are well adapted to the growth of corn, cotton, wheat, oats, rye, &c. There are on the premises a comfortable Dwelling, and all necessary Outhouses, with about one hundred and fifty acres under fence, including forty or fifty acres of never-failing bottom land. This is a rare chance for persons wishing to make investments, as lands are undoubtedly advancing in price in this section.

For further information apply to Mr. M. M. McRae, Crane's Creek, P. O., Moore county, or address me at Fayetteville, N. C.

DANIEL McRAE,
For the Heirs of Gilbert McRae, dec'd.

Carbonton, Moore co., N. C., Aug. 24 43tf

School Books.

MONTEITH'S. Mitchell's and Smith's Geographies; Smith and Bullions' Grammars;
Emerson's and Smith's Arithmetics;
Bullions' and Andrews' Cæsar;
Interlinear Translations to Xenophon, Sallust, Virgil, Horace and Cæsar;
Northend's American Speaker, &c., &c.

April 8. E. J. HALE & SONS.

Houses and Lots to Rent.

THE House and Lot on Rowan street, lately occupied by Capt. C. B. Cook. A comfortable house for a small family.

—ALSO—

The House over Haymount, lately occupied by R. E. Heide. The house is new, the water good, the garden planted: a very desirable place for Summer residence.

Apply to JAS. G. COOK.

May 6, 1861. 19tf

B. F. PEARCE,

—WITH—

A. N. McDONALD,

Commission Merchant and Produce Dealer,

AND DEALER IN
Groceries, Provisions,
Hardware, Cutlery,
Boots, Shoes and Leather,
Bagging, Rope, Saddlery, &c.,
Foreign and Domestic Liquors,
Sheetings and Yarns at Manufacturers' prices.

☞ Strict attention paid to orders. ☜

SOUTH SIDE HAY STREET,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Sept. 24, 1860. 55tf

GUANO.

50 TONS NO. 1 PERUVIAN GUANO, just received and for sale by

JOS. UTLEY.

Aug. 23. 46*tf

FOR SALE.

ONE Turpentine Distillery and Fixtures all in good order; also, one STORE HOUSE. This is a good place for Trade, and in the midst of large quantities of Turpentine, and near enough Railroad to make a load a day. I am desirous of selling on the most reasonable terms. It is situated on Kill P. Swamp, about four miles East of Newton Grove.

SAMUEL S. THORNTON.

Newton Grove, Sampson Co., Sept. 5, 1860. 51*tf

W. H. ALLEN,

Commission Merchant.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

PROMPT personal attention given to consignments of NAVAL STORES, COTTON, or other Country Produce for sale or shipment.

April 22. 11-1m*tf

WORTH & DANIEL,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

AND

Commission Merchants,

No. 2 GRANITE ROW, FRONT STREET,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

DEALERS in all kinds of Groceries, Provisions, Fruit, Liquors, Wines, Cigars and Tobacco.

Solicit consignments of Flour, Dried Fruit, Feathers, Bees Wax, Tobacco, and Country Produce generally. Agents for Howe's celebrated Scales.

D. G. WORTH, N. G DANIEL,
Late of Asheboro', N. C. For the past 7 years with T. C. & B. G. Worth.

Sept. 28, 1860. 57-1y

Late News from Seat of War!

THE subscriber earnestly requests those indebted to him to call at his Store as early as convenient, and close all accounts by note or cash. He hopes none will refuse to do this, as he may be absent from home some time, and is very desirous to close up all open accounts. He trusts that those whose accounts are of long standing, will exert themselves *a little* during his absence to pay. J. A. PEMBERTON.

Yorktown, Va., June 5, 1861. 29-2m

P. S. W. B. Shemwell or E. L. Pemberton, either is authorized to receipt and settle accounts for me.

TAKEN UP

AND committed to the Jail of Cumberland County, on the 8th inst., Two NEGROES, who call themselves CURTIS and JIM. Curtis says he belongs to Wm. Cole of Johnston Co., N. C., and that he is hired to Wm. Lane of South Carolina, and has been working on the Rail Road in that State. Jim says he belongs to Ephraim Kemp of Bladen County, and that he has been out for the last four months.

The owners are notified to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take them away, or they will be dealt with according to law.

P. F. ALDERMAN, Jailor.

Fayetteville, June 10. 29-tf

State of North Carolina,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

June Term, 1861.

PURSUANT to an Order of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, I will sell for Cash, at the Court House Door, in the town of Fayetteville, at 12 o'clock, on the first Monday in August next, a Negro SLAVE, who says his name is Henderson Sears. Said Slave was committed to the Jail of this County as a Runaway, on the first day of May 1860, and is sold by order of Court pursuant to act of Assembly.

Said Slave is about 21 years old, 5 feet eleven inches high, weighs about 160 lbs., is black, and is a very likely fellow.

HECTOR McNEILL, Sheriff.
By P. F. ALDERMAN, D. S.

June 5. 28-ts

DENTAL NOTICE.

R. SCOTT may be found in his Office, after the 12th of June, for a few weeks; and would request all who desire his services, to call soon, as he does not wish to remain in Fayetteville all the summer.

June 8. 29-tf

HACKS FOR HIRE.

THE subscriber has a HACK at McIver's Depot, the terminus of the Western Railroad, with which he is prepared to convey Passengers in any direction they may wish to go. He will be present always on the arrival of the train. With good Horses and careful and accommodating Drivers, he hopes to give satisfaction.

ALBERT GEAN.

McIver's Depot, Chatham Co., N. C., March 26. 8-

NOW IN MARKET.

ALL persons having NEGROES for sale, will do well to address the subscriber at Clinton, Sampson county, as he is determined to buy and pay as liberal prices for them as the state of the market will permit. By addressing him he will call immediately, and make liberal offers, as all will find who will try him.

CHARLES T. STEVENS.

Clinton, Sampson Co., Sept. 10, 1860. 52-1ypd

JAMES KYLE

HAS JUST RECEIVED HIS SPRING SUPPLY OF

DRY GOODS,

—Among which are—

1500 PIECES CALICO;
500 PIECES LAWNS;
Black and Colored Silks;
Irish Linen and Diapers;
Bolting Cloths, No. 1 to 11;
Men and Boy's Clothing.

With a large assortment of all kinds of

GOODS,

All of which were purchased at Auction and private sale by the package at panic prices, and will be offered cheap by wholesale or retail.

April 11, 1861. 12tf

At No. 34, Hay St.

10,000 YDS. PRINTS, unusually low, either by wholesale or retail.

50 Doz. WOOL and other HATS.

CLOTHING

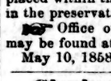
at greatly reduced prices; together with a large and varied stock of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

all of which will be offered on as favorable terms as any House in the State. J. K. KYLE.

Oct. 4, 1860. 58tf

DENTISTRY.



DR. J. DAVIS having decided on permanently locating in the Town of Fayetteville, respectfully offers his services to the citizens of this place and surrounding country. In all the various branches of his Profession, including the manufacture of Mineral Teeth, he is satisfied, after an extensive experience, to which is added a thorough Dental education, that he can give entire satisfaction as far as is in the power of Dentistry. All irregularities of the Teeth treated in a proper and careful manner, as well as diseases of the mouth. None but the proper metals are made use of in the various operations. Charges will be moderate, that the benefits of the Profession may be placed within the reach of all who may feel an interest in the preservation of the Teeth.

☞ Office over Houston's Jewelry Store, where he may be found at all times.

May 10, 1858. 9tf

Clerk of the Superior Court.

WE are requested to announce John W. Baker, Jr., as a candidate for re-election to the office of Clerk of the Superior Court of Cumberland county.

May 22. 24-te

Clerk of the County Court.

WE are requested to announce Jesse T. Warden as a candidate for re-election to the office of Clerk of the County Court of Cumberland County.

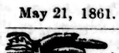
May 22. 24-te

To the Voters of Robeson County.

I OFFER myself as Candidate for the office of County Court Clerk of Robeson County, at the election to be held in August next.

JOHN T. POPE.

May 21, 1861. 24-te



Col. John A. Rowland

is a Candidate for Clerk of the County Court of Robeson County.

April 1, 1861. 9-te

We are authorized to announce DUGALD BLUE as a candidate for the Office of County Court Clerk of Bladen County, at the election in August next.

March 25. 8-tE

We are authorized to announce ANGUS D. BROWN as a candidate for County Court Clerk of Robeson county. Election in August next.

April 10, 1861. 12tE

TO THE VOTERS OF ROBESON COUNTY.

JOHN R. CARTER announces himself as a candidate for the office of Superior Court Clerk, for Robeson County. He has acted in the capacity of Superior Court Clerk for nearly 12 months, and hopes that he has given satisfaction to his fellow-citizens, not only as Clerk, but also as Deputy Clerk during Col. McMillan's last term of office.

Election in August next.

Lumberton, N. C., June 4. 28-tE

REMOVAL.

W. H. CARVER

HAS moved from his Store on Hay street to the first door South of Mrs. M. Banks, on Green street, *opposite the Shemwell House*, where he will be pleased to serve his old customers and the public generally.

May 28, 1861. 26tf

Webster's Elementary Spelling Book for sale by E. J. HALE & SONS.

$100 Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on last December, my negro man DAVE. He is a full-blooded negro, 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, well set, and intelligent for a negro; would weigh when he left from 160 to 175, aged about 35 years; he has a scar on his face. I will pay Fifty Dollars reward to any person delivering him to me at Philadelphus, Robeson county, N. C., or for his confinement in any Jail so that I can get him. And Fifty Dollars for proof sufficient to convict any person or persons for harboring him.

DANIEL McCALLUM.
For JOSEPH B. McCALLUM.

Philadelphus, Robeson Co., N. C., April 5. 12tf

NOTICE.

AS I expect to be absent from home a few months in the West, Archibald McLean is my authorized Agent to transact my business until I return.

N. G. JONES.

Dec'r 28. 83tf

TO THE FRIENDS OF HOME MANUFACTURES.

THE KINSTON

SHOE FACTORY

IS NOW IN SUCCESSFUL OPERATION.

ORDERS for negro BROGANS and BOOTS are solicited.

J. C. CARPENTER, Agent.

Kinston N. C., June 24, 1860. 39-tf

MAKEPEACE & McRAE,

HAVE on hand and expect to keep for sale, of their own manufacture, a supply of Brass, Galvanized and common Hooped

JUNIPER BUCKETS;

French, High Post, Cottage and Common

BEDSTEADS;

Spring Mattresses, of new and improved Spring, on hand or made to order of any size; LOUNGES; Spring, Cane, and Wood Seat CHAIRS, of different kinds and patterns; Spring Sofas, Lounges and Chairs, repaired, and covered with Hair Cloth or otherwise; Hoe handles, Bungs for bbls. & Hhds.; Sole, Harness, and Upper Leather, and Plastering Hair.

As we have good Machinery for Sawing, Planeing, Turning, Morticing and Boreing, we can do work with despatch and on satisfactory terms. Persons having work or repairing to do will do well to give us a call. We warrant our work; if it fails, you know where to find us.

Having taken a Store on the East side of Gillespie Street, a few doors South of A. W. Steel, Esq., and having some spare room, we would attend to the storage and sale of any thing that may be consigned to us; and will give special attention to products of this State.

Fayetteville, April 1, 1861. 9tf

J. J. COX. W. P. KENDALL. J. S. KENDALL.

COX, KENDALL & CO.,

Commission Merchants

AND

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

No. 11 & 12 North Water St.,

Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Orders from the Country promptly executed.

☞ Particular attention given to the sale of Cotton and other produce.

April 2, 1861. 10-tf

G. W. BULLARD,

Commission Merchant,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

PROMPT and PERSONAL attention will be given to the sale of Naval Stores, Cotton, Lumber, Timber, and all other country produce.

REFER TO

O. G. PARSLEY, Pres't Com. Bank at Wilmington.
JOHN DAWSON, " R. N. C., at do.
Messrs. H. & E. J. LILLY, } Fayetteville.
Messrs. PEMBERTON & SLOAN, }
A. PARKER, Esq., Harnett County, N. C.

May 7, 1860. 15tf

THE WELL KNOWN

Wilmington Ice House,

Front & Dock Streets, Wilmington, N. C.

JOHN E. LIPPITT, PROPRIETOR.

I AM now supplied with a full stock of best quality FRESH POND ICE, free from SNOW and DIRT, which will be sold on reasonable terms.

ORDERS will receive prompt personal attention.

ICE well packed and forwarded with dispatch.

ICE will be delivered at Fayetteville or any point on the Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford R. Road, Wilmington and Weldon R. Road, for $1 50 per barrel.

ICE in bulk, hogsheads, casks and boxes, furnished at lowest rates.

TERMS CASH, which will be strictly adhered to.

Address orders to WILMINGTON ICE HOUSE.

April 1, 1861. 9-4m

A GEM!

The New Style, Small,
COLORED PHOTOGRAPHS,
AT
Vanorsdell's Gallery.

ART.

Woodward's Solar Camera.

PHOTOGRAPHS can be had at Vanorsdell's Skylight Gallery, Hay street, opposite Marble Yard, Fayetteville, N. C.: plain, retouched, colored, in water colors, oil and pastile; from small to life size. Ambrotypes, Melaneotypes, and all other styles of Pictures pertaining to the Art. Also, Gilt Frames, Gilt Moulding, Glass for very large pictures—as large as 26 by 36 inches. Cord and Tassels for hanging pictures; Instruments, Stock and Chemicals for sale low for cash. Life size colored Photographs made from small pictures.

Having permanently located here I hope to merit your patronage. I would also return my sincere thanks for the liberal patronage bestowed on me heretofore by the good people of Fayetteville and vicinity.

C. M. VANORSDELL,
Photographist and Proprietor.

Dec'r 20, 1859 77-

THE THREE BLIND DAUGHTERS

OF MOSES HALL, of Sampson County, will visit the following places:

Clinton on Thursday, July 4th.
Owensville, on Thursday, August 1.
Concord Church, on Saturday and Sunday, 3d and 4th August.

Persons who desire to hear the reading of the Scriptures by the blind, and also to listen to their Vocal Music, can have the opportunity, by attending at the above places. No charge will be made for admission, yet any contribution will be thankfully received.

AMOS N. HALL.

Sampson Co., June 22. 33-M&T*5tpd

JOS. UTLEY,

Grocer and Commission Merchant,

Fayetteville, N. C.

June 20, 1860. 29*tf

State of North Carolina,

MOORE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1861.

Mary Cockman vs. George Cockman et. al.

Petition for Dower.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendants, Michael Cockman and David Cockman, are not residents of this State; It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, a newspaper printed in the town of Fayetteville, N. C., for six successive weeks, notifying the said non-residents to be and appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Moore, at the Court House in Carthage, on 4th Monday of July next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to this petition, otherwise judgment pro confesso will be entered against them, and the same heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, A. H. McNeill, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Carthage, 4th Monday of April 1861, and the 1st year of Independence of the Confederate States.

27*6t] A. H. McNEILL, Clerk.

Blanks of all kinds at this Office.

HIGH POINT FEMALE SCHOOL,

HIGH POINT, NORTH CAROLINA.

THE Fall Session begins Aug. 5th, and closes Dec. 20th, 1861.

Rates per Session:—Board, including fuel and washing, at $2 a week, $40; tuition, including Latin, French and Singing, $10 to $15; Piano or Guitar, $20; Wax Fruit or Embroidery, $5. No incidental tax.

Terms:—Twenty-five dollars in advance; the balance at the close of the session.

The Music Department will be under the control of Miss A. M. Hagen, whose long connection with Greensboro' Female College, and whose superiority as a music teacher, are well and widely known. All the teachers are Southerners by birth and education, and are entirely competent to their respective duties. The School was never as worthy of patronage as now.

For a circular address.

S. LANDER, A. M., Principal.

N. B. The "S. Lander" who has an appointment in the State Troops, is not the Principal, but his brother.

July 1. 35-3tpd

R. H. BROWN'S SCHOOL.

THE next Session of this School will be commenced on Monday the 22d of July, 1861.

RATES OF TUITION.

Beginners per session of 5 months, $
Advanced English branches and Arithmetic, 1
Latin, Greek and higher Mathematics, 1
This is a mixed school, and is kept in a good neighborhood, 7 miles north of Rockingham, in Richmond county. The location is in the border of the sandhill country, and very healthy. Twenty boarders can be accommodated in the neighborhood in a good family, at reasonable prices.

Pupils will be charged from the time of entrance to the close of the sessions, and no deduction will be made for lost time, except for protracted sickness.

June 28. 29-pd

A School for Boys and Young Men.

THE undersigned will commence a School on the P. & W. Plank Road, nine miles from Fayetteville, three from Manchester P. O., and within half a mile of the Western Rail Road, (a high and healthful locality and excellent water,) on Monday the 22d of April 1861. Tuition, board, washing, mending, lights, bed and bedding, at thirty dollars ($30) per term of ten weeks in advance, no extra charges.

Pupils received at any time by their paying for the unexpired part only of the current term. I purpose to give undivided attention to the School, and teach as thoroughly as practicable. Instructions may be had in Orthography, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, English Grammar, Surveying with Geometry, use of Logarithms, Trigonometry, Area of land compared by difference of latitude and departure, and also by various methods of plotting, Astronomy, calculation and projection of solar and lunar Eclipses, Navigation and some other branches.

DUNCAN McARTHUR.

REFERENCES:—Hon. J. G. Shepherd, Dr. W. C. McDuffie, Joseph Arey, Esq., Sampson Boon, Esq., Col. John McRae, Fayetteville; Dr. H. A Buzzell, Clinton; Mr. William D. Smith, Wilmington; James M. Mann, Esq., David G. McDuffie, Engineer and Surveyor of Cumberland; John C. Williams, Esq. and his son, J. C. Williams of Harnett.

March 23, 1861. 79tf

☞ The 2d Term of this School will commence July 1st. June 29 1861.

LAURINBURGH HIGH SCHOOL.

D. STEWART, Jr. A. M., PRINCIPAL.

THE next Session of this Institution will open on the 8th, (Tuesday,) of January next.

Students will be received at any time during the Session, and charged till the close. No deduction, except in cases of protracted illness. Good board can be obtained in the neighborhood at $9 per month.

For further information, apply to the Secretary or Principal.

R. D. DICKSON, Sec'y.

Dec. 20, 1860. 81tf

SCHOOL AT HAYWOOD.

THE next Session will commence July 14. Rates of tuition $12 50, $18 and $25 per session.

A. R. BLACK.

June 15, 1861. 81-tf

VERY DESIRABLE PROPERTY IN LUMBERTON FOR SALE.

BEING DESIROUS of removing to an adjoining County, I offer for sale the following property in the village of Lumberton:

1. The LOT on which I now reside, containing Ten Acres, part reclaimed Swamp, and all very productive, and in a good state of cultivation, surrounded by a plank fence in good repair. The Dwelling House is in thorough repair, (part entirely new,) with all necessary outbuildings almost new, and very conveniently arranged; there is in the yard a Well of excellent Water, and there are on the Lot a great many different sorts of choice Fruits, and good vegetable and flower Gardens. The yard is on a high and healthy situation on the boundary line of the town, covered with a fine grove of natural growth. Altogether, it is believed to be the most